

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Six Hundred Perish—Cleveland's Will Filed—Killed for Fun—New Star in Flag—Uncle Remus Dead.

SIX HUNDRED PERISH:—About six hundred lives were lost on Japanese Islands by some overloaded boats being overturned in a storm. The news of the great disaster was brought to Victoria, B. C. by the Empress of China. Many large, overcrowded boats were overturned and the shrieking passengers struggled with the waters with no chance of rescue. Finally a number of fishermen saved thirty and about six hundred were lost. Some of the six hundred were devoured or badly mutilated by sharks.

CLEVELAND'S WILL FILED:—The will of Ex-President Grover Cleveland has been filed with the Surrogate of Mercer County, New Jersey, and will be probated within ten days.

The amount of the estate could not be learned but it is stated today that it was larger than hitherto supposed and would provide comfortably for Mrs. Cleveland and the children.

Mr. Cleveland drew the will himself and arranged that the bulk of his property should go to his widow.

KILLED FOR FUN:—The Fourth of July, which is celebrated in other parts of the country with more foolishness than around here, caused the deaths of fifty-six people and injuries to 1,899. The fire loss was a quarter of a million. These figures only give the accidents up to Sunday and do not include those who may have since died from their injuries, or whose cases had not been reported to the newspapers at that time. There will be deaths from lock jaw caused by powder burns for a couple of weeks. The total number killed for the celebration will probably be over a hundred.

NEW STAR IN FLAG:—Beginning with July 4, the star which represents Oklahoma took its place on the national flag. Until that time the new state was not represented on the Stars and Stripes. The new arrangement of the stars is as follows: Top row, eight stars, second, seven, third and fourth, eight each, fifth, seven and bottom, eight.

HELPED MAKE STATE:—There has just died at Delaware, O. James Wilson, who was one of the nine men who started the movement that made the Western counties of Virginia seceded from the state when it succeeded from the Union.

UNCLE REMUS DEAD:—Joel Chandler Harris familiarly known as "Uncle Remus," died at his home in Atlanta, Georgia, July 3. He was famous for his stories in negro dialect about animals and colored people, and will long remain one of the favorite authors for little people.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY:—A revolutionary uprising in Paraguay which threatened the downfall of the government has practically succeeded. The old regime has been overthrown and a new government has been established. Fierce battles were fought in Asuncion and about 2000 people are reported to have been killed.

Railroad employees stopped work armed themselves and joined in battle. The revolutionists have appointed a president, vice-president and Minister of Interior and War.

Many of the members of the old government have fled among the Foreign Legations. It is believed that peace will follow shortly.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT ACCIDENT:—Kermit Roosevelt was thrown from a horse while at the annual equestrian sports in the Genesee Valley, N. Y. His escape without serious injury is just the Roosevelt luck. President is frequently being tumbled by a horse but never gets hurt.

228 BODIES RECOVERED:—An official statement shows that 228 bodies have been recovered from the Rikovsky coal mine at Yusovo, Russia, where a gas explosion occurred several days ago. Nineteen of the injured men are in hospitals. Eight miners escaped.

ANOTHER LONG CRUISE:—Monday was the last day in the San Francisco harbor for the Atlantic battleship fleet. The sixteen great fighting machines of Uncle Sam fell in line and when the signal "Make Sail," was given they left the shore for another trip around the world.

VETERAN EDITOR DIES:—Murat Halstead one of the leading newspaper editors died at his home in Cincinnati (Continued on Fourth Page)

FUN IN DENVER

Democrats Meet—Bryan in Full Control, the Guffey Calls Him a Liar.—Other Political News.

As we go to press the Democrats of the country are gathering at Denver for their National Convention. While it is never possible to tell in advance just what will be the outcome of such a gathering it is worth while to look over the ground and see what is likely to happen.

In the first place, the same fight between rich corporations and poor men that stirred up the Republican party has been going on among the Democrats and will have to be fought out at Denver. Bryan of course heads the radical wing, while the Eastern Democrats are representing the interests of the corporations. It is as certain as anything can be that Bryan will win the nomination, but the question of the platform still has to be fought out and there is a strong possibility that it will not be all that Bryan is hoping for, or all that the people will want. There is great danger that the anti-injunction plank which Bryan wants to catch the labor vote will be left out and that there will not be such strong declarations on other subjects as Bryan wishes for. If the platform should not suit him at all he might drop out of the race tho that does not seem likely. But there will be a fight.

Bryan will easily have enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot if he is in the race at that time. Also, he will probably be able to make the platform what he wants—and if that happens he will almost surely be beaten in November, for the rich men of the party are tired of him and will do all they can to beat him. Also, W. R. Hearst who has great influence among the laboring men, is willing to do everything he can to beat Bryan and while he is not making any trouble about the nomination he will be heard from before election. So also will Pat McCarrren, who is legally chosen Democratic leader for the big city of Brooklyn, New York, and then was thrown out by the New York state organization because he would not take orders from Tammany Hall. Between Hearst and McCarrren there will be no chance for Bryan in New York State, and every body knows that he cannot hope to win without the New York vote. A lot of the Democratic leaders know this, but they do not care and are working for Bryan's nomination. They are tired of Bryan and hope he will be buried so deep that he will never crawl out. They are already looking to four years ahead, and think if Bryan is beaten so badly that he stays at home from the next convention they will have a chance of winning with some other fellow. These are the same men that got Parker nominated and so badly beaten in 1904, so Bryan does not care much what they do. The whole trouble is that the different parts of the Democratic party are more badly split up than is the case in the Republican party. Neither can win without the other and they will not pull together. In 1904 the Eastern men controlled the convention and nominated Parker, the Bryan men stood off all thru the campaign and let him get badly beaten. This time the Bryan men are in control and the others will allow the party to be defeated.

Bryan will take revenge on Parker this time, it is said. It is reported that he plans to have him refused any recognition in the convention, so that he will be no more important than any other delegate. Parker has a gun up his sleeve for (Continued on Fourth Page.)

MR. STEPHENS NEW CASHIER
The directors of the Berea Bank and Trust Co. held a meeting Wednesday afternoon and elected Mr. J. W. Stephens cashier to fill the place of Mr. W. H. Porter, who resigned June 1, but has been filling the duties of the office until his successor could be chosen. It is expected that Mr. Stephens will take up his new office at once. He is being warmly congratulated by his many friends on being chosen for the office, for which there were a number of applicants.

The directors of the Bank are sorry to announce that Mr. Frank Liven-good, who has for some years been a most efficient and expert accountant, has resigned to take effect August 1. His place has not yet been filled. Mr. Liven-good will teach commercial branches for the college next year.

HOW DO WE USE OUR LIBERTY?

During the campaign that is opening we will hear a good deal of oratory about this being a free country and so on. It is a free country, and it is a great thing that it is, but more important yet to each of us is the question of how free we are. Freedom does us no good unless we can use it. If a bird has its wings clipped it does not do it any good to be turned out of its cage—it cannot use its freedom.

It is useless to tell a man with his legs cut off that he is free to walk—he has his liberty, it is true, but that is only half the question. He cannot use it.

And it is so about our government. We have our liberty, but do we use it? We have the right to choose officials and decide all the important questions of government, but do we do it? Have our brains grown large enough to think out the questions of government, and do we take the trouble to find out the facts so we can decide for ourselves, or do we let someone else decide for us? If we let a friend decide for us, or if we follow a party without knowing whether it is going in the right way or not, or if we sell our vote, either for cash or the hope of office,—if we do any of those things we let someone else use our share of liberty. Some men sell their liberty for a five dollar bill—some give it to a friend they like—some pass it over to a political party and let it decide for them about all governmental questions—none of these men has any real liberty left. He has to obey laws he did not help to make, and be governed by men he did not help to choose. He is not any more useful as a citizen than his horse, which cannot vote at all. He is in a free country but does not use his freedom.

It takes a good deal of work to use freedom. Freedom is worth a great deal to us, and nothing good comes for nothing. We must work if we are to be free—eternal vigilance is only one of the necessary things. We must know what is going on, and know about the men that are going to run for office, and about the questions that are to be decided at the election. We must think the questions thru, and talk them over with our friends, and decide for ourselves what is the right way to vote. When we do that we use our freedom.

Fortunately there are a great many free men in this country—and more than a fair share of them in the mountains. And there are getting to be more of them. But still there are not enough to make the government what it ought to be, and most of our troubles come when enough people sell, or foolishly waste or give away their freedom so that some trusts, or the boss that represents the trusts, can nominate and elect men that the people would not choose, who will pass laws that the people do not want. The question is are we all of us using our liberty, or are we letting some one else use it for us?

POLITICAL NOTES

Wright Takes up Office.—May Carry Virginia.—Will Second Nomination.—Johnson Defeated.

WRIGHT TAKES UP OFFICE:—Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, the new Secretary of War, was sworn in July first. The oath was administered by John Randolph, chief of the records division of the War Department. Mr. Wright's experience in military affairs and dealings with our territories make him an experienced secretary right at the start.

MAY CARRY VIRGINIA:—Congressman Slem of Virginia, is of the opinion that that state may go for Taft this fall. The question is simply whether the people vote for the man they prefer, or stay with Bryan because he is the "regular" nominee.

WILL SECOND NOMINATIONS:—Representative Ollie M. James of First District in Kentucky will make the speech seconding the nomination of W. J. Bryan for president. Mr. James is regarded as one of the best political orators in America. He made himself known in the Congressional Hall the first term he was there.

JOHNSON DEFEATED:—Tom John his efforts to be re-elected to the Nat in control of the Democratic party in Ohio for years has been defeated in his efforts to be re-elected to the National Committee.

HOT WEATHER DON'TS.

- Don't load the baby with superfluous clothing.
- Don't drink alcoholic liquors.
- Don't neglect to bathe often.
- Don't eat too much.
- Don't scold the children.
- Don't linger in the sun.
- Don't lose your temper.
- Don't wear a felt hat.
- Don't wear a vest.
- Don't worry.
- Don't hurry.

I like to see July come when the bell rings for fried chicken, good things from the garden, and best of all, early apples. How good the first apples of the season look and taste! If you are rheumatic, eat apples every day, all summer long. This fruit is better to clear this trouble from the system than the patent medicines. W.

Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are honestly making money.—Samuel Johnson.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Lightning Kills Cattle—Refuses to Make Dying Statement—Caleb Powers to Lecture—Killed with Ball Bat.

LIGHTNING KILLS CATTLE:—Wind and lightning caused much damage in and around Mt. Sterling last Thursday night. Trees and one barn were blown down and cattle were killed by lightning. There was a general storm raging thruout the central part of the State. The wind blew down a number of trees at Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and demolished two barns. A number of people were shocked near Mt. Sterling but none hurt.

REFUSES TO MAKE STATEMENT—Will McFarland from near London was shot with a shot gun in the hand of his brother Ben. County Judge Pennington went to get his sworn statement but the dying man refused to make a statement.

The brothers fell out over the division of some property the father had left them and they met on Sunday morning and fought.


Ben McFarland is in jail wounded, and the doctors say he will die too. Both are farmers about eight miles from London.

CALEB POWERS:—Caleb Powers recently pardoned by Gov. Willson is with Fra Elbert Hubbard's Roycrofters in Buffalo, N. Y. About two hundred, "Celebrities," from all parts of the country are attending the Philistine Convention. Powers is considered a "celebrity" of the first rank. He denies that he sought the Roycroft as a retreat, but says he wants to get in touch with the lecture world.

Mr. Powers is working on a lecture of his experience of prison life in Kentucky.

KILLED WITH BALL BAT:—While attending a baseball game at Perryville, Boyle County July 4th a difficulty arose between Thomas and Samuel Wheat, brothers, and Rolla Davis. One of the Wheat boys lit Davis on the head with a baseball bat and crushed his skull, he was carried away unconscious and died that night at nine o'clock. The Wheat boys have been placed under arrest.

(Continued on Page Four)



Berea Bank and Trust Co.,

BEREA, KY.

HELPFUL CONSERVATISM

This may sound conflicting, but in reality it is precisely the fact that this Bank's counsel is conservative that it is truly helpful.

A conservative liberality in loaning not only gives our depositors their just measure of protection, but is an equal safeguard to the borrower, adding the Bank's caution to his own and doubly insuring the soundness and success of his financial plans.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 Surplus \$10,000.00

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4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS 4

SLUMP IN WHISKEY

Showing Decrease in Production.

The internal revenue reports on the production of whisky show a slump that is claimed to be unparalleled in the history of the liquor interests of the country. Eighty per cent of the standard whiskies in the country comes from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Anti-Saloon leagues are joyful over their seeming success and are looking forward to the time when there will be a complete revolution in the whisky world. The south is leading in the great temperance movement and it is very interesting to Kentuckians to know that their State which is so deeply interested in whisky is leading the list of the decrease of whisky production. The five months beginning with October 1907 and ending with February, 1908, shows an average decrease of production in Kentucky of 68 per cent. For the same length of time, Pennsylvania shows an average decrease of 25 per cent, and Maryland shows a decrease of 72 per cent. The total number of gallons made in Kentucky beginning with October 1906, ending February, 1907, was 16,126,430, while the total number made in the same length of time 1907 and 1908 was 5,175,136, a decrease of 10,951,294 gallons. The panic that struck the country last September and October checked the operation of distilleries to some extent but there is no doubt that the temperance wave has led distillers to curtail production. And if the temperance spirit keeps up the wildest desire of the most ardent anti-saloon man will become possible.

"MY MOTHER'S GRAVE"

Is the title of a new song arranged for the piano and organ, with words by James W. Leath, and music by A. Ricordo of Chicago.

There is a sacred spot of earth,
Bright scene by heart holds ever dear;
Where dreams of hope as from my birth,
In visions hover o'er me here.

Chorus.

Bright are visions mem'ry brings,
O'er the dreary waste of life,
Brighter yet from hope there springs—
Joy beyond this world of strife.

Price 50 cents. For sale by The Porter Drug Co., and also by the author at Hyden, Leslie County, Ky.



RESOLVED THAT
YOU DON'T HAVE TO HUNT
AROUND FOR BARGAINS
EVERYTHING IS A
BARGAIN IN OUR STORE.

BUSTER BROWN

HUNTING BARGAINS

WE NEVER PUT SHODDY STUFF INTO OUR STORE, THEREFORE WE NEVER HAVE SHODDY STUFF. QUALITY IS THE FIRST THING PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IS GOOD WHEN THEY BUY AN ARTICLE. YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET GOOD QUALITY IF YOU BUY FROM U.S.

COYLE & HAYES

You Pay Less—Or Get More

BOB HAMPTON of PLACER

By RANDALL PARRISH AUTHOR OF
"WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING" "THE LADY OF THE NORTH"
"HISTORIC ILLINOIS, ETC."



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SYNOPSIS.

A detachment of the Eighteenth Infantry from Fort Belknap, Montana, is in a narrow gorge. Among them is a stranger who introduces himself by the name of Hampton, also Gillis, the post trader, and his daughter, Gillis and a majority of the soldiers are killed during a three days' siege. Hampton and the girl escape from the Indians. They fall exhausted on the plains. A company of the Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Brant in command, find them. Hampton and the girl stop at the Miners' Home in Glenwood, Mrs. Duffy, proprietress. Hampton talks the future over with Miss Gillis—the girl who shows him her mother's picture and tells him what she can of her parentage and life. They decide she shall live with Mrs. Herndon's and the girl runs away from Mrs. Herndon's and rejoins Hampton. He induces her to go back, and to have nothing more to do with him. Hampton plays his last game of cards. He announces to Red Slavin that he has quit, and then leaves Glenwood. Miss Phoebe Spencer arrives in Glenwood to teach its first school. Miss Spencer meets Naida, Rev. Wynkoop, etc. She boards at Mrs. Herndon's. Naida and Lieut. Brant again meet without his knowing who she is. She informs him of the coming Bachelor club ball in honor of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Silent Murphy, Custer's scout. He reports trouble brewing among the Sioux. Sectal difficulties arise at the Bachelor club's ball among the admirers of Miss Spencer. Lieut. Brant meets Naida, but she is not his acquaintance of the day before. She tells him of Naida, and he accidentally meets her again as he is returning to the ballroom with a fan for Miss Spencer. Brant accompanies Naida home from the dance. On the way she informs him as to who she is, and that she is to meet Hampton. Brant and Hampton meet. Hampton informs the lieutenant that his attention to Naida must cease, and proclaims an authority over her that justifies the statement. Brant tells Hampton of the presence of Silent Murphy, and the fact that Red Slavin receives government messages for him. Miss Spencer called on Bob Hampton. Tells him of a red-faced stranger mistaking her for Naida. Brant interviews Red Slavin.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"I suspected as much," Hampton went on, coolly. "Indeed, I should have felt hurt had you been indifferent upon such an occasion. It does credit to your heart, Slavin. Come now, keep your eyes on me! I was about to gratify your curiosity, and, in the first place, I came to inquire solicitously regarding the state of your health during my absence, and incidentally to ask why you are exhibiting so great an interest in Miss Naida Gillis."

Slavin straightened up, his great hands clinching nervously, drops of perspiration appearing on his red forehead. "I don't understand your damned fun."

Hampton's lips smiled unpleasantly. "Slavin, you greatly discourage me. The last time I was here you exhibited so fine a sense of humor that I was really quite proud of you. Yet, truly, I think you do understand this joke. Your memory can scarcely be failing at your age—Make another motion like that and you die right there! You know me—However, as you seem to shy over my first question, I'll honor you with a second—Where's Silent Murphy?"

"You devil!" Slavin roared, "what do you mean?"

With revolver hand resting on the table, the muzzle pointing at the giant's heart, Hampton leaned forward, utterly remorseless now, and keen as an Indian on the trail.

"Do you know who I am?"

The horror in Slavin's eyes had changed to sullenness, but he nodded silently.

"How do you know?"

"There was no reply, although the thick lips appeared to move."

"Answer me, you red sneak! Do you think I am here to be played with? Answer!"

Slavin gulped down something which seemed threatening to choke him, but he durst not lift a hand to wipe the sweat from his face. "If—I didn't have this beard on you might guess. I thought you knew me all the time."

Hampton stared at him, still puzzled. "I have certainly seen you somewhere. I thought that from the first. Where was it?"

"I was in D Troop, Seventh Cavalry."

"D Troop? Brant's troop?"

The gambler nodded. "That's how I know you, Captain," he said, speaking with greater ease, "but I never had no reason to say anything about it round here. You was allers decent 'nough ter me."

"Possibly"—and it was plainly evident from his quiet tone—Hampton had steeled from his first surprise—"the boot was on the other leg, and you had some good reason not to say anything."

Slavin did not answer, but he wet his lips with his tongue, his eyes on the window.

"Who is the fellow Murphy?"

"He was corporal in that same troop, sir." The ex-cavalryman dropped insensibly into his old form of speech. "He knew you too, and we talked it over, and decided to keep still, because it was none of our affair anyhow."

"Where is he now?"

"He left last night with army dispatches for Cheyenne." Hampton's eyes hardened perceptibly, and his fingers closed more tightly about the butt of his revolver. "You lie, Slavin! The last message did not

reach here until this morning. That fellow is hiding somewhere in this camp, and the two of you have been trying to get at the girl. Now, damn you, what is your little game?"

The big gambler was thinking harder then, perhaps, than he had ever thought in his life before. He knew Hampton would kill him if he needed to do so, but he likewise realized that he was not likely to fire until he had gained the information he was seeking. If he only knew how much information the other possessed it would be easy enough. As he did not, he must wield his weapon blindly.

"You're makin' a devil of a fuss over little or nothin'," he growled, simulating a tone of disgust. "I ain't never hed no quarrel with ye, except in fer the way ye managed ter skin me at the table 'bout two years ago. I don't give two screeches in hell for who you are; an' besides, I reckon you ain't the only ex-convict a-rangin' Dakota either fer the matter o' that. No more does Murphy. We ain't no bloomin' detectives, an' we ain't buckin' in no business o' yours; ye kin just bet your sweet life on that."

"Where is Murphy, then? I wish to see the fellow."

"I told you he'd gone. Maybe he didn't git away till this mornin', but he's gone now all right. What in thunder do ye want o' him? I reckon I kin tell ye all that Murphy knows."

For a breathless moment neither spoke, Hampton fingering his gun ner-

a more pitiful sight, but there was no mercy in the eyes of the man watching him.

"Speak, you cringing hound!"

Slavin gripped his great hands together convulsively, his throat swelling beneath its red beard. He knew there was no way of escape. "I—I had to do it! My God, Captain, I had to do it!"

"Why?"

"I had to, I tell you. Oh, you devil, you fiend! I'm not the one you're after—it's Murphy!"

For a single moment Hampton stared at the cringing figure. Then suddenly he rose to his feet in decision. "Stand up! Lift up your hands first, you fool. Now unbuckle your gun-belt with your left hand—your left, I said! Drop it on the floor."

There was an unusual sound behind, such as a rat might have made, and Hampton glanced aside apprehensively. In that single second Slavin was upon him, grasping his pistol-arm at the wrist, and striving with hairy hand to get a death-grip about his throat. Twice Hampton's left drove straight out into that red, glowing face, and then the giant's crushing weight bore him backward. He fought savagely, silently, his slender figure like steel, but Slavin got his grip at last, and with giant strength began to crush his victim within his vise-like arms. There was a moment of superhuman strain, their breathing mere sobs of exhaustion. Then Slavin slipped, and Hampton succeeded in wriggling partially free from his death grip. It was scarcely an instant, yet it served; for as he bent aside, swinging his burly opponent with him, someone struck a vicious blow at his back; but the descending knife, missing its mark, sunk instead deep into Slavin's breast.

Hampton saw the flash of a blade, a portion of an arm, and then the clutching fingers of Slavin swept him down. He reached out blindly as he fell, his hand closing about the deserted knife-hilt. The two crashed down together upon the floor, the force of the fall driving the blade home to the gambler's heart.

CHAPTER XX.

The Cohorts of Judge Lynch.
Hampton staggered blindly to his



"Where is Silent Murphy?"

vously, his eyes lingering on that brutal face.

"Slavin," he said at last, his voice hard, metallic. "I've figured it out, and I do know you now, you lying brute. You are the fellow who swore you saw me throw away the gun that did the shooting, and that afterwards you picked it up."

There was the spirit of murder in his eyes, and the gambler cowered back before them, trembling like a child.

"I—I only swore to the last part, Captain," he muttered, his voice scarcely audible. "I—I never said I saw you throw—"

"And I swore," went on Hampton, "that I would kill you on sight. You lying whelp, are you ready to die?"

Slavin's face was drawn and gray, the perspiration standing in beads upon his forehead, but he could neither speak nor think, fascinated by those remorseless eyes, which seemed to burn their way down into his very soul.

"No? Well, then, I will give you, today, just one chance to live—one, you dog—one. Don't move an eyelash! Tell me honestly why you have been trying to get word with the girl, and you shall go out from here living. Lie to me about it, and I am going to kill you. Where you sit, as I would a mad dog. You know me, Slavin—now speak!"

So intensely still was it, Hampton could distinguish the faint ticking of the watch in his pocket, the hiss of the breath through the giant's clinched teeth. No wretch dragged shrieking to the scaffold could have formed

feet, looking down on the motionless body. For a moment the room appeared to swim before his eyes, and he clutched at the overturned table for support. Then, as his senses returned, he perceived the figures of a number of men jamming the narrow doorway, and became aware of their loud, excited voices. Back to his benumbed brain there came with a rush the whole scene, the desperation of his present situation. He had been found alone with the dead man. Those men, when they came surging in attracted by the noise of strife, had found him lying on Slavin, his hand clutching the knife-hilt. He ran his eyes over their horrified faces, and knew instantly they held him the murderer.

The shock of this discovery steadied him. He realized the meaning, the dread, terrible meaning, for he knew the west, its fierce, implacable spirit of vengeance, its merciless code of lynch-law. The vigilantes of the mining camps were to him an old story; more than once he had witnessed their work, been cognizant of their power. This was no time to parley or to hesitate. He grabbed the loaded revolver lying upon the floor, and swung Slavin's discarded belt across his shoulder.

"Stand aside, gentlemen," he commanded. "Step back, and let me pass!"

They obeyed. He swept them with watchful eyes, stepped past and slammed the door behind him. Men were already beginning to pour into the saloon, uncertain yet of the facts, and shouting questions to each other. To-

tally ignoring these, Hampton thrust himself recklessly through the crowd. Half-way down the broad steps Buck Mason faced him, in shirt sleeves, his head uncovered, an ugly "45" in his uplifted hand. Just an instant the eyes of the two men met, neither doubted the grim purpose of the other.

"You've got ter do it, Bob," announced the marshal, shortly, "dead or alive."

Hampton never hesitated. "I'm sorry I met you. I don't want to get anybody else mixed up in this fuss. If you'll promise me a chance for my life, Buck, I'll throw up my hands. But I prefer a bullet to a mob."

The little marshal was sandy-haired, freckle-faced, and all nerve. The crowd jammed within the Occidental had already turned and were surging toward the door. Hampton knew from long experience what this meant; these were the quickly inflamed cohorts of Judge Lynch—they would act first, and reflect later. His square jaws set like a trap.

"All right, Bob," said the marshal. "You're my prisoner, and there'll be one hell of a fight afore them lads git ye. There's a chance left—leg it after me."

Just as the mob surged out of the Occidental, cursing and struggling, the two sprang forward and dashed into the narrow space between the livery stable and the hotel. Moffat chanced to be in the passageway, and pausing to ask no questions, Mason promptly landed that gentleman on the back of his head in a pile of discarded tin cans, and kicked viciously at a yellow dog which ventured to snap at them as they swept past. Behind arose a volley of curses, the thud of feet, an occasional voice roaring out orders, and a sharp spat of revolver shots. One ball plugged into the siding of the hotel, and a second threw a spit of sand into their lowered faces, but neither man glanced back. They were running for their lives now, racing for a fair chance to turn at bay and fight, their sole hope the steep, rugged hill in their front.

Hampton began to understand the purpose of his companion, the quick, unerring instinct which had led him to select the one suitable spot where the successful waging of battle against such odds was possible—the deserted dump of the Shasta mine.

With every nerve strained to the uttermost, the two men raced side by side down the steep slope, ploughed through the tangled underbrush, and toiled up the sharp ascent beyond.

At the summit of the ore dump the two men flung themselves panting down, for the first time able to realize what it all meant. They could perceive the figures of their pursuers among the shadows of the bushes below, but these were not venturing out into the open—the first mad, heedless rush had evidently ended. There were some cool heads among the mob leaders, and it was highly probable that negotiations would be tried before that crowd hurled itself against two desperate men, armed and entrenched. Both fugitives realized this, and lay there coolly watchful, their breath growing more regular, their eyes softening.

"What is all this fuss about, anyhow?" questioned the marshal, evidently somewhat aggrieved. "I was just eatin' dinner when a feller stuck his head in an' yelled ye'd killed somebody over at the Occidental."

Hampton turned his face gravely toward him. "Buck, I don't know whether you'll believe me or not, but I guess you never heard me tell a lie, or knew of my trying to dodge out of a bad scrape. Besides, I haven't anything to gain now, for I reckon you're planning to stay with me, guilty or not guilty, but I did not kill that feller. I don't exactly see how I can prove it, the way it all happened, but I give you my word as a man, I did not kill him."

Mason looked him squarely in the eyes, his teeth showing behind his stiff, closely clipped mustache. That he deliberately extended his hand, and gripped Hampton's. "Of course I believe ye. Not that you're any too blame good, Bob, but you ain't the kind what pleads the baby act. Who was the feller?"

"Red Slavin."

"No!" and the hand grip perceptibly tightened. "Holy Moses, what ingratitude! Why, the camp ought to get together and give ye a vote of thanks, and instead, here they are trying their level best to hang you. Cussedest sorter thing a mob is, anyhow; goes like a flock o' sheep after a leader, an' I bet I could name the fellers who are a-runnin' that crowd. How did the thing happen?"

Both men were intently observing the ingathering of their scattered pursuers, but Hampton answered gravely, telling his brief story with careful detail, appreciating the importance of reposing full confidence in this quiet, resourceful companion.

"All I really saw of the fellow," he concluded, "was a hand and arm as they drove in the knife. You can see there is where it ripped me, and the unexpected blow of the man's body knocked me forward, and of course I fell on Slavin. It may be I drove the point further in when I came down, but that was an accident. The fact is, Buck, I have every reason to wish Slavin to live. I was just getting out of him some information I needed."

Mason nodded, his eyes wandering from Hampton's expressive face to the crowd beginning to collect beneath the shade of a huge oak a hundred yards below.

"Never carry a knife, do ye?"

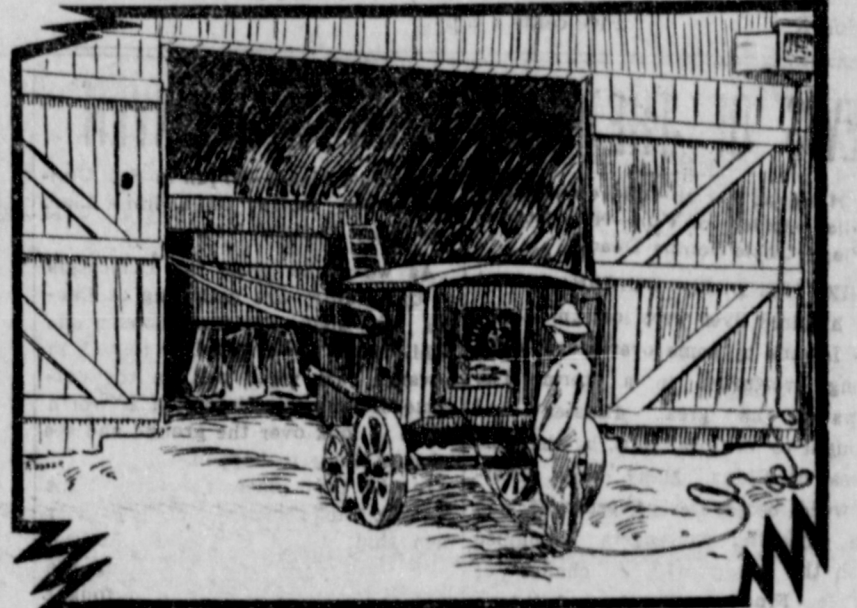
"No."

"Thought not; always heard you fought with a gun. Caught no sight of the feller after ye got up?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE ELECTRIC FARM

A POSSIBILITY OF THE FUTURE.



Here is a picture of a twentieth century farm house when electricity will have come to its own as a power factor on the farm: It has a cool, clean kitchen, a laundry where all the hard work is done by an electric motor; good lights, with no lamps to fill; and a small vacuum cleaner run by electricity replaces the broom. A cleaner house and better food in half the time! The sewing machine is run by electricity and the incubator in the cellar is heated at an even temperature in the same way. The tank on the top of the house is filled by an electrically run pump and there is running water in the house. The woman who lives in this house has not the dull, tired look which we see so often now.

This is as Arthur W. Page, who writes of the "Age of Electric Servants," in the World's Work, sees it, and he proceeds to explain how the farmer is to procure his electricity to do these things. Down in North and South Carolina a company has been organized which utilizes the water powers of a district to produce electricity. The extent of the company's service covers more territory than many a state and the company stands prepared to sell power to farmers, mills and factories. It charges \$20 per horse-power a year, which is about the same as 8.10 of a cent per kilowatt hour, a rate which, if doubled, would still be as cheap as wood, coal or gas.

The region operated by this company is not exceptionally well supplied as to water power; and what is being done there may be done in many a part of Canada. There are indeed, few farming regions in this country that are beyond the reach of electricity generated by running water. Even in the arid and semi-arid regions the same water that is used for irrigation could often be made to generate power.

But electricity can be made to help the farmer as well as his wife. It is to make farming more profitable. An electric motor would save farm labor, and labor is now hard to get. It would supply energy to draw water, to run the milking machines, to thresh wheat, and to do a hundred other things. On a farm in Germany, near Berlin, is an

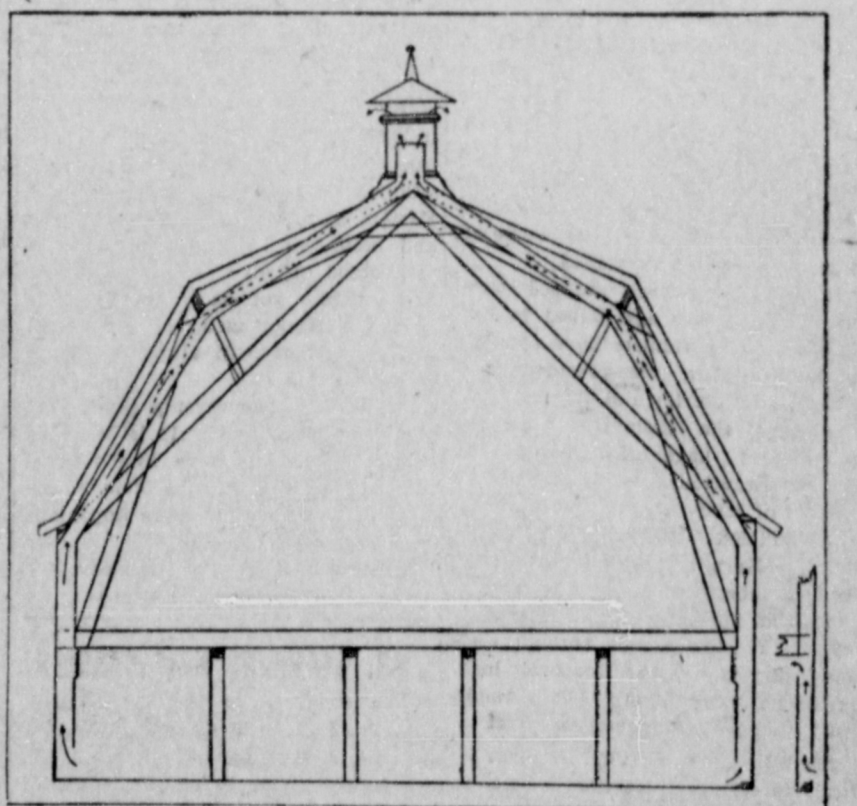
electric plow. It runs by a trolley wire which it automatically moves over three rows on every trip; it plows three furrows at a time and does the work of 15 horses. When the farmers see the uses they can make of electricity, if companies do not supply them with power they will build their own plants, as they have built their own telephone lines. A farmer living in an "electric" house, efficiently working his farm by electric power, loading his produce on the freight-cars of a trolley line, and setting its price with a purchaser a hundred miles away by telephone—perhaps by a wireless telephone, for there is already such a thing in existence—may seem a Utopian dream, but it is coming. He can send his photograph, if he wish, or sign a check over a wire. He may sit in his home and listen to music from a telharmonium in a neighboring city. All these things are possible with apparatus already made.

And these are commonplace achievements compared with the possibilities of electric development. The storage battery that electricians are working toward will eliminate the worst features of automobiles, take the trolley wires from the streets, and make most farm machinery electric. Sir Hugh Bell has predicted that a century hence, with little or no machinery aboard and scarcely any crew, ships will be sped on their voyages by electricity generated at Niagara Falls and transmitted wirelessly over the Atlantic. Either the invention of the storage battery or the discovery of wireless power transmission would be almost enough to insure a commercial flying machine. Yet, should no new electrical invention be made, we have already enough to make us far more comfortable and to enable us to save much time and lost motion.

Increase Grain Production.—If the farmers of this country could increase their production of grain only ten per cent, they would increase the nation's wealth \$214,000,000. In most sections of the country it is possible to increase the production fully 100 per cent. Are you doing your part to assist in the increase?

VENTILATE YOUR HORSE BARN

Proper Placing of Intake and Outflow Flues Important.



System of Ventilating Horse Barn.

Ventilation is a matter that should receive attention in preparing plans for stables and barns. The health of animals depends upon the supply of pure air they get when confined indoors. In the above illustration is shown the system adopted in a horse barn erected at the Michigan Agricultural college. For the removal of air there are four flues 12 inches by 21 inches, built of sheet-iron. These are set into the walls, two on a side and run up in pairs, each flue pairing with the one opposite it. The flues of a pair after passing up into the mow follow up just under the roof and meet under a cupola, unite and extend up into the cupola half way to its top.

These flues take the air from just above the foundation wall, but are provided with registers 18 inches by 18 inches just below the ceiling which can be opened when it is desired to remove the warm air from near the ceiling. Ten intakes are provided for admitting fresh air. These are six inches by 23 inches, are lined with sheet-iron and each occupies the space between the inner and outer walls and two adjacent studs. Each opens to the outside at the bottom and to the inside at the top as shown in the small diagram to the right of the illustration. The openings should be fixed to permit of their being closed partly or wholly on windy days.

CONVENTION IS NOW UNDER WAY

Democrats Begin Work of Nominating Candidates and Formulating the Principles of the Party

Denver, Col., July 7.—Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic national committee formally called the national convention to order almost precisely at noon.

The opening prayer was made by Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Wyoming, and after a short interval Urey Woodson of Kentucky, secretary of the national committee, read the call for the convention.

A period of delay followed during which the delegates exhibited symptoms of impatience, although the spacious auditorium, crowded as it was to the very doors, was delightfully cool, and then the committee on rules made its report and the officers of the convention were announced, as follows:

Temporary chairman—Theodore A. Bell, California.

General secretary—Urey Woodson, Kentucky.

Assistant general secretary—Edwin Sefton, Washington, D. C.

Sergeant-at-arms—John I. Martin, Missouri.

Chief assistant sergeant-at-arms—J. C. Fenn, Indiana.

Chaplain for opening day—Rt. Rev. James J. Keane, archbishop of Wyoming.

Chief doorkeeper—Eugene W. Sullivan, Illinois.

Parliamentarian—H. D. Crutchfield, Kentucky.

Official stenographer—M. W. Blumberg, Washington, D. C.

Bell Rouses Enthusiasm.

The eloquent speech of Temporary Chairman Bell was listened to with the deepest attention, but the enthusiasm of the audience found vent in long-continued applause when the

was suspended a portrait, one of Thomas Jefferson and the other of Andrew Jackson. On each side of these pictures a large American flag was draped. These flags are 40 by 60 feet in dimensions. Beyond these pictures, at each end of the wall, and hanging above the gallery, was suspended a pendant, ten feet in diameter, upon which bunting was draped. Upon these pendants a tiger was painted. The back of the platform was banked with palms. Twenty stuffed American eagles, with extended wings, were suspended over the platform, each bird carrying in its bill red, white and blue silk ribbons that were draped back to the wall.

Large Amount of Bunting Used.

In the auditorium the balcony extends all the way around the huge building, but the galleries are limited to each end. The front of the balcony and the fronts of the galleries and boxes were draped with bunting, 55,000 yards being necessary to complete this part of the decorative scheme. At intervals of five feet shields, three feet high, were placed.

Thousands of yards of bunting were used in draping the corridors of the building and the walls of the balcony and galleries. Delegates were supplied with small American flags to wave when their feelings reached a pitch that compelled an extraordinary demonstration.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, three of the main thoroughfares in the city, were revelations in color. On Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets there are eight iron ornamental electric poles to a block, four on each side of the street. On these streets the poles were draped

IT WILL BE RALPH HEREAFTER.

A Youngster's Outspokenness That Taught Grandpa a Lesson.

There is a very well-known man in Brooklyn who is particularly proud of his grandson, a bright boy of four years and a few months. But, like all fond grandpas, he believed teasing amusing to the child as well as to himself—and he recently received the shock he deserved. The little lad was playing industriously with a doll when the proud grandpa said:

"My! playing with a doll—why your name must be Susie—not Ralph."

No word from the boy, who kept right on playing with the doll.

"Susie," said the grandpa, just rushing to his fate, "do you like dolls?"

The boy moved perceptibly, but clung to the doll.

"Dear little Susie—you used to be a boy."

The boy lifted his head indignantly and with deep pathos, said: "Grandpa, I hate to tell you so, but you're a d— fool."

Great was the consternation of the grandfather and amazement of the mother, who tragically ordered the boy to his room, while she called attention to the tears that rolled down her cheeks at such a fearful offense. Finally she told the little fellow that he might be forgiven if he begged his grandpa's pardon. But the boy believed his grandpa the offender and said so.

His mother sternly read him a lesson against profanity, and especially about disrespect to grandparents. The little fellow was touched, and going over to his grandpa said, compromisingly:

"I am sorry I called you a d— fool—but if I cannot call you a fool can I call you a lemon?"

Hereafter grandpa will call Ralph by his right name.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Naming the Baby.

The naming of a baby is considered important even among people whom we are apt to regard as uncivilized. And, curiously enough, these very folk contrive to avoid the arguments that so often ensue when father and mother disagree over whether the little stranger shall be called Jack or Marmaduke, Priscilla or Jane.

The Mahometan father and mother each write the choice of a name on a slip of paper and place both in the Koran. Whichever slip is drawn first is the name given to the child.

A pretty Egyptian custom is to light three candles, naming each after a god or some exalted personage. The child is called after the candle which burns longest.

Hindu mothers name their children, paterfamilias not having a word to say in the matter. The naming ceremony usually takes place when the baby is about 12 days old, and a flower name is usually chosen.

Chinese girls are simply numbered one, two, or three, until they reach years of discretion, when they are allowed to choose a name for themselves. The boys, however, are given a temporary name until they are 20, when a father decides what magnificent appellation they shall rejoice in for the rest of their lives.—N. Y. Weekly.

Ignorance of the Bible.

Biblical allusions, which permeate our literature, touch no responsive chord in the majority of college students nowadays, writes Prof. W. L. Cross, in Education. Though some of them are fairly familiar with names like Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Samson, David and Daniel, very few know anything about the lives of these men as related in the scriptures. Not long ago, to recall an extreme case, not one of 40 students under his instruction could quite place Judas Iscariot; and a venerable colleague of mine discovered a Jew among the seniors who had never heard of Moses. To lift the burden of this ignorance, several colleges have recently incorporated parts of the Old Testament into their most elementary courses in English with great success from the standpoint both of the student and of the instructor. But a knowledge of the Bible obviously belongs to an earlier stage than this. It is a pity that political and religious considerations stand in the way of introducing into the public schools an available body of splendid literature. Fortunately politics and prejudice cannot hamper many of the large preparatory schools.

Her Sublime Admiration.

"Oh, dear, will you look at it again?" sighed Mrs. Howard Newcome in an ecstasy of bliss. "Isn't it magnificent? Turn this way now." A side glance brings out the traditional beauty. I have never seen anything so perfectly exquisite. Dear, do come over here and look at it from this view. One would never believe that such a lovely thing existed in the world. The perspective is simply grand. How inspiring and noble. Here is another view from the right. Doesn't it show off even to better advantage? I am simply entranced with admiration."

What is Mrs. Newcome looking at? Some masterpiece in a picture gallery?

No, indeed. It is an old kitchen chair she purchased at a second-hand store, which she thinks is a "genuine antique."—The Bohemian.

Mechanics.

Mrs. Haymow—Wall, dew tell, of this here 'lectric business ain't agittin' t' beat th' band.

Si Haymow—Somp'in' new in th' paper?

Mrs. Haymow—Well, I sh'd say: They've hed motor wagons an' motor boats and neww they're agittin' motor policemen.

Si Haymow—Well, by gum!

Samuel Warns Saul and His People

Sunday School Lesson for July 19, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Samuel 12:1-5, 13-25. Memory Verses, 23, 24. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things he hath done for you."—1 Sam. 12:24. TIME.—About B. C. 1064 (Usseher). PLACE.—Gilgal, in the Jordan valley; a little north of east of Jerusalem.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Scene.—It is midsummer with clear skies. We are still present at the great coronation assembly of the leaders of all the tribes, which Samuel had convened after Saul had proved himself a great general and leader of armies by his victory over the invading Ammonites from the northeast.

Gilgal was hallowed by many sacred associations, calculated to inspire every patriotic heart. Here was the heap of stones set up to commemorate the miraculous crossing of the Jordan. Here the covenant had been renewed. Here was celebrated the first passover in the Promised Land. Here had been maintained a camp during the early conquest (Josh. 9:6; 10:43). Here the first king had been crowned with impressive ceremonies.

Saul had returned in triumph, "every inch a king." The people were now enthusiastic over the splendid-looking man. Every tongue of opposition was silenced. It was probably the last opportunity Samuel would have of meeting the nation as a whole, flushed with victory, and rejoicing in the king that Samuel to his own cost, had presented to them.

The account has almost the form of a dialogue. Read it.

Samuel goes on to say that although the people seemed to fear that God would not continue to save them as of old by judges, and thus showed a lack of faith, yet God had proved, by the victory their new king had achieved, that he would be the same to them under the new regime as under the old.

The One Eternal Condition.—1. Positive. V. 14. "If ye will fear the Lord," etc. Samuel proceeds to name five things the king and nation must do, if they would win God's favor and maintain their own safety: they must (1) fear the Lord; (2) serve him; (3) obey his voice; (4) not rebel against his commandment; (5) continue (persevere) in following the Lord. "Then shall both ye," etc. A better translation continues the condition: "And if both ye and also the king that reigneth over you continue following the Lord your God." The conclusion, perhaps "It shall be well with you," is to be supplied, as in Ex. 32:32, "Samuel piles up one upon another the conditions of their happiness, and then from the depth of his emotion breaks off, leaving the blessed consequences of their obedience unsaid."—Dean Payne Smith.

2. Negative.—V. 15. "But if ye will not obey," etc. In stating the alternative Samuel names only two out of the five conditions just laid down; but these are the most important. Indeed, the one word, obedience, would include them all. "Then shall the hand of the Lord be against you," not from hatred, but of necessity. Just as a stream is against an oarsman that pulls up it.

Samuel was to be no longer chief ruler of the nation, but was to continue his moral and religious work for many years, as the chief religious factor in the development of the nation.

Hence, he gives his farewell message from his political vantage ground.

1. Fear Not.—Rest assured of the forgiveness of your sins.

2. Serve the Lord with all your heart, turning not aside to any idol anything that pretends to help you. For all things outside of, or contrary to, the service of God are "vain things," (v. 21), mere "nothings," "emptiness," "bubbles" that burst with a touch.

3. Trust God, "for the Lord will not forsake his people" (v. 22). You can trust him to the uttermost.

4. Realize your destiny, your purpose and work in the world, to which God has set you apart. This is one of the great sources of strength, when we realize that we are doing what God made us for.

5. Serve God because you shall have the continued help of the prophet.

(a) Samuel would pray for them without ceasing. And they had just seen how the prayer of the righteous availeth much.

(b) He would continue to teach them the good and right way. Instruction and devotion, teaching and prayer are the need of all men.

6. Feel the force of the great motives, which will be a perpetual inspiration.

(a) Gratitude for what God had done (v. 24).

(b) The certain consequences of wrongdoing (v. 25).

To realize this fact is not abject fear, but a reasoning, common sense judging of any course of action by its consequences.

Practical Points.

"If we fill the corner where we are with light, we shall sooner or later be set on a candlestick high enough for the light that is in us."

Self-seeking is a root of all evil, the curse of politics, of business, and of society.

Samuel was a good man. The investment of his saintly character has yielded large dividends.

It often requires some heavy calamity, such as the loss of friends, or health, or possessions, to dethrone our pride and make us see that happiness and success depend on God alone.

1855 Berea College 1908. FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick, the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$8.40.

FALL, 1908—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Spring term is March 26, 1908.
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

speaker made a telling point or mentioned the name of some one or other of the acknowledged leaders of the party.

All in Red, White and Blue.

Red, white and blue were the only colors used in decorating the auditorium, and the decorations were declared to be the most elaborate ever seen in a Democratic convention. A unique feature was 52 huge stars artistically arranged on the ceiling. These stars represented the states, territories and insular possessions, the names appearing in blue letters on a white background in the center of each star. The points of the stars were red and white.

Directly over the speaker's platform, against the wall of the building near the junction with the ceiling, was a large shield, 16 feet high, carrying six flags 12 feet long draped in artistic folds. In addition to this main shield there were four other shields over the platform, each ten feet high. The six flags on these shields were eight feet long.

Fine Portrait of Washington.

Just below the main shield hung a mammoth portrait of George Washington, 14 by 16 feet in dimensions. Red, white and blue bunting was draped from the sides of the shield to the bottom of the portrait of the "Father of His Country."

Directly under the last shield, on each side of the Washington portrait,

with red, white and blue bunting. Wires were stretched across the street from these poles and from each wire two American flags were suspended. The flags hung over the street and were "weighted" to prevent them from becoming tangled and torn by the wind.

On Seventeenth street the scheme was the same, except there were only six poles to each block, two at each corner and two at each alley.

Business Houses Decorated.

At each crossing two wires were strung diagonally across the intersection, from which red, white and blue incandescent lights hung. The business houses along the three streets were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. Elaborate and costly electric display signs had been put in place on the buildings, and at night Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets were a blaze of light.

Electric display signs are one of the main features of business life in Denver. Every merchant has an electric sign, and as all of the streets that cross the three thoroughfares described are live business streets, the committee on illumination did not find it necessary to add much in the way of light to these avenues of trade. However, the business houses were handsomely decorated with bunting and flags, so the entire business section of Denver was a mass of color when the big convention opened.

THE SCHOOL

KENTUCKY'S RURAL SCHOOLS

Article I. Their Needs and Shortcomings.

By PRESIDENT FROST of Berea College

Kentucky is a rural state. A great majority of our people live in the country and the question of the education which the country boy and girl shall receive is one of the highest importance to the commonwealth.

And it is a problem most likely to be overlooked. When educators assemble it is the college men and the city teachers who are at the front. The needs of the city schools and the proper methods for their management are more or less prominent before the public. The country school and the country school teachers are out of sight and forgotten.

Now let us consider what are the needs of these country boys and girls. They have had a good physical start in their country birth and out-door life, but the question is, where shall they get the ideals of life, the principles of conduct, the inspiration and motives of achievement that shall fit them to make the most of themselves and their families. By the fact that they are far from town they may be sheltered from many of the temptations and evils of city life. But they are in special need of the awakening voice and the guiding hand that shall put them in step with the progressive forces of the world and make them sharers in the best elements of our civilization. We would wish to see every country home beautified in its surroundings, its humble hearth graced by a shelf of books and some instrument of music; the man of the house competent to be a school trustee and a Sunday School superintendent and his wife fit for the rearing of children and the blessed ministrations of the home and the social circle.

The means of communication between

the great sources of inspiration and the country home should be opened up and kept open. The post-office is a great civilizer, provided people know how to read and have a taste for learning. The church is the greatest resource of all, and yet, enfeebled by its divisions and various weaknesses, it cannot be depended upon alone to keep the people in the lines of progress. The great and recognized resources upon which we rely for supplementing the influence of the home and the church, is the public school. And in the rural districts the schoolhouse, neglected though it be, is the hope of the state.

We need not compare our population to that of other states, or draw the contrast between different parts of Kentucky; the simple fact is, as all admit, that our rural schools are not what they should be—they have not accomplished as yet all that is possible for them to accomplish. There are too many instances in which the children of to-day are growing up with no opportunity to reach the great sources of inspiration the great motives of right-living, the great ideals which would stir them to worthy endeavor. And in the absence of good things to occupy their minds, their free and vigorous animal spirits overflow in frivolity and too often, positively wrongdoing. When a boy or girl "goes wrong" our indignation should not be poured out upon the offender alone; the responsibility for that wrongdoing must be shared by any parent, school teacher, school trustee, preacher of the gospel, county superintendent, college president or minister who might have done something to make the pathway of that boy or girl more safe.

of the National Educational Association met in Cleveland, last week. It was voted to hold the next Convention in Denver. This has been a very profitable meeting, besides one day was spent in sight seeing excursions and departmental meetings. A number of able addresses were delivered in the various meetings.

LONDON TIMES:—Alfred Harmsworth has purchased The London Times, the greatest and most renowned newspaper in the world. The Times is an interesting old relic and reminds one of a retired lion or blunderbuss that used to be valuable and do good work but had been placed among the curios. It is a mistake about J. Fred Pierson buying The Times as was reported, but Harmsworth was the man. Harmsworth is an able, self-made man who knows something about modern conditions and methods and therefore is the man to own and control The Times.

NORTH POLE HUNT:—Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will make another attempt to reach the north pole. He will start next Monday and is ready for the trip except he lacks \$5,000 having enough money. Commander Peary will not leave New York with a ship but will see it safely started and after a few days stay there will go by rail to join his party at Sydney, Cape Breton. Eskimos and dogs will be taken on board in the Whale Sound region as before. Commander Peary will endeavor to force the ship into the same winter quarters on the north side of Grantland as in the winter of 1905 and 1906.

VERBAL BETS NO CRIME:—Melville Collins arrested at Sheepshead race track, New York, charged with violating the new anti-betting laws was discharged. The justice of the court ruled that Collins committed no crime in making verbal bets. Collins' case was selected by the Jockey Club for a test of the new law. The ruling is very important as it indicates that bookmaking is unlawful while betting between individuals is not. The news of Justice Blatchoff's decision was received with great enthusiasm at Sheepshead race track.

REVEALS PLOTS:—Dr. Jose De Alpoine, chief of the dissidents, smarting under the suspicions that he was in the plot that resulted in the assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis in Lisbon, last February, revealed what he declared to be the true history of the plot. He said the assassination was decided in a meeting of the Progressive Regenerators a few days before it was carried out.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page)

Bryan, tho and there is likely to be a little trouble there. Parker has a resolution praising Cleveland which he intends to present. It will be mighty hard for the convention to refuse to pass a resolution praising such a great man, especially after his death. On the other hand Bryan and Cleveland always hated each other, neither ever supported the other for president and praise of Cleveland by the convention will be a mighty hard pill for Bryan to swallow.

One thing which is causing excitement among the Democrats is the awful fight between Bryan and Col. Guffey the Pennsylvania leader. Mr. Guffey has long been a friend of Bryan and helped, both by work and by money, in his previous campaigns. Also Mr. Guffey is connected with the Standard Oil and several other corporations, but that did not seem to matter to Bryan so long as the Colonel was on his side.

But there came an awful day. Mr. Guffey made his friend Mr. Bryan, a present of an expensive stained glass window. Mr. Bryan thanked him. That was all right. Then a newspaper printed the story. That was all wrong, because Mr. Bryan was afraid that some one would think that he was being bribed by the corporations, who have few votes, so that he would betray the interests of the common people who have many votes. If he had been as smart as some people think he is he would have thought of this before and have refused to take the window.

But Bryan did what he thought was the next best thing. He wrote to Mr. Guffey and asked him to send a bill for the window, accused Guffey of trying to corrupt him, and said that Guffey had better get off the National Committee. In other words he turned the steam roller, which he is using in Denver, and which is like the one that was NOT used at Chicago by Taft, against his old friend, just because some one had found out that

the friend had made him a present.

But Guffey didn't stay dead. He sassed back. Among other things he said that Bryan had been glad enough to take the money of corporation men when he thought he wouldn't get caught at it, that he had no objections to Guffey's being a corporation man till Guffey also became his enemy, that he had been ungrateful to the friends that had helped him in his previous campaigns and thrown them out as soon as he thought he would gain anything by it. He said that Bryan was the most impudent, unscrupulous, domineering, devastating boss the Democratic party has ever had. He says that when Bryan denied that he had taken any part in the internal affairs of the different states, he lied—which everybody who knows about Kentucky politics knows is so. Altogether he said some things which Bryan had not even been able to deny up to the time The Citizen went to press. Of course Bryan owns the big machine, and Guffey will be flattened out, but it will leave a bad spot on Bryan, and there will be more heard of this fight later, because when men who have been in "cahoots" begin to tell on each other there is always something worth hearing—especially if one of them is running for president.

The question of the vice-presidential nomination is still open, with the chance favoring Judge Gray—who does not want the place. Johnson does not want it either. There is a talk of running John Mitchell, former president of the coal mining union, but there is not much chance that this will be done.

It is quite probable that Bryan will be allowed to choose for himself who shall be his running-mate, because nobody else wants the responsibility and the smooth campaign managers think it will be a good thing to let Bryan get all the blame out of the defeat which they believe is coming to the party.

STATE NEWS

(Continued from First Page)

probably not fatally. Another man, C. E. Gambon, was cut on the hand by broken glass.

EASY JOBS ABOLISHED:—The Board of Control is using the pruning knife at the three Kentucky asylums. They are abolishing some of the unnecessary jobs, such as, treasurer, inspector and pathological physician. The latter was believed to be a sinecure and therefore they immediately abolished it.

CROPS BAD IN GENERAL:—Crops are falling far behind the standard all over the state. For sometime the wheat crop looked flattering, the straw was tall and the head looked long and full, but when it was cut it felt light. And upon threshing it the farmers are very much disappointed for the grain is small and has a heavy chaff. Much of the wheat is shattering out while thrashing. It is said there is not half a crop in Garrard, and two thirds crop in Madison County. Other crops have failed so far to come up, hemp is not more than half crop and tobacco is worse in the shoot than ever before. Hundreds of acres have been forbidden by night riders and the protracted drouth has either burnt up, or cut short what tobacco is out. Corn in most sections is farther behind than it has been for years. But the general rains we are having now will help the corn crop considerably.

CAM J. LEWIS:—Cam J. Lewis, a Berea student, is expected to run for County Superintendent of Public Schools of Harlan County. Mr. Lewis was a student in Berea College four years, is a hard worker and strictly temperate. If elected to that office the people can rest assured that he will do his duty and work for the interest of the public schools in his county.

BEAUTIFUL WEDDING:—One of the most beautiful and brilliant weddings ever celebrated in Richmond took place Tuesday evening, when Miss Sarah Rollins Burnam and Mr. John Jennings Greenleaf were married. Miss Burnam is the second daughter of Judge A. R. Burnam and is a very sweet and brilliant young lady. She looked unusually charming on this sacred occasion for her dark petite beauty was very attractive. The Frankfort orchestra played the wedding march, and Rev. Edmund Burnam performed the ceremony.

BREATHITT LAND VALUABLE:—Several New York financiers were in Jackson last week negotiating for coal and timber lands in Breathitt and adjoining Counties.

AFTER TENTH DISTRICT:—The Democrats of the Tenth District are going out for blood in the coming campaign and hope to carry the district. The nominee of the party will probably be G. Lee Wainwright of Winchester. Judge S. S. Tubee of Jackson is willing to make the race but has not shown great strength yet.

THE NEW WAY TO TAX MORTGAGES

Growth in Favor of the Registration Plan.

Several States Now Tax at Five Dollars a Thousand When Lodged For Record—Having Good Effect.

It will be interesting when a year has rolled around to estimate the amount of tax that has been collected in Kentucky by the state and by counties on real estate lien notes and mortgage notes. This subject of mortgage taxation is one that Kentucky should very carefully consider. In most states it has been recognized that to tax mortgages is to impose double taxation, since by the borrowing of money upon real estate no new property has been created, but only the same property twice. It has been considered, however, that the state is entitled to some revenue from this source, and other states have solved the problem by levying a registration tax upon mortgages. Under this system, when a mortgage is filed for record it pays a tax of five dollars on each thousand dollars of the amount secured by the mortgage. No subsequent tax is imposed and the entire amount of the tax collected goes into the state treasury.

Where this system has been tried, the result has been a considerable increase in the revenue from taxation of mortgages. The system which we are trying in Kentucky, by which the county clerk is required to make a correct return to the assessor of all mortgages, gives very little chance for any mortgages to escape taxation, so that to adopt in Kentucky the system of a registration tax on mortgages would not be productive of more revenue, and might possibly be productive of less; but it is questionable whether the slight additional revenue derived from these mortgages makes up for the injustice done to the borrowers of money. It is not conceivable that a man will lend money at 5 or 6 per cent, and then pay from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent in the way of tax, and yet it would amount to this in very many of our Kentucky cities and towns. Rather than do so, since he can not now, under the law, avoid disclosing his possession of the mortgage, the lender will simply retire from the money lending market. These restrictions curtail the amount of money that will be loaned on mortgages and result in a hardship to borrowers. It should be remembered, also, that the borrowers affected in this case are of the very best class—farmers who need to raise money on their farms; men of small means who desire to borrow money to build homes, as well as men who pledge real estate to aid them in extensive building or industrial operations. The possibility of borrowing the money they need from private sources has always been of great advantage to people of these classes, especially in small towns and cities where there are not so many trust companies making loans. The lender might stand the burden of the tax if he were allowed to add that amount to his rate of interest, but he is headed off in that direction by the usury laws. In many cases he takes chances on this point and by various devices will contrive to collect from the borrower some extra premium by way of offset to the tax he must pay on the mortgage. In this way the burden falls direct on the borrower and must inevitably tend to increase the interest rate on mortgage loans.

That a tax on mortgages does so increase the interest rate on mortgage loans has been clearly proved by the experience of New York.

It is not to be supposed that there will be any opposition to the tax on mortgages on the part of corporations which have money to lend, since, by law, banks and trust companies are not specifically taxed on their mortgage loans. But any banker dislikes to see anything done that restricts the amount of available capital in the state, for such restriction of available capital means restriction of business, restriction of all forms of progress that make the state more prosperous. Experience has up to this time, demonstrated that the only beneficiaries of the attempt to rigidly tax mortgages are the foreign insurance companies, which come into the state and lend their money and, being resident in other states, do not have to pay a tax on their mortgages.

The same registration tax where it has been adopted is applied to the mortgages filed by railroad and other corporations. This is proving a more effective way of taxing bonds than to take the chance of individual holders being willing to give them in for taxation, which they generally fail to do, in view of the fact that the bonds rarely pay more than 5 to 10 per cent, and three-fifths to three-fourths of this would have to be given up to the tax gatherer if the bonds are listed with the assessor. And men will not willingly submit to confiscation.

The subject of taxing credits is one of the most difficult in the realm of taxation, and it is a field where mistakes are most costly, because it is the taxation of this form of property that drives capital from the community, and to drive capital from the community means the curtailment of all the enterprises that build up the community and add to its population and to the value of its real estate.

THE MARKET

MADISON MARKET

Richmond, July 7, 1908.

We had about 800 cattle on the market at Madison County Stock yards, July Court. Market a little draggy and about 200 cattle left over. One bunch of 1000 lb steers brought 4 1/4c the top price for the day. The general run of price from 3 to 4c. About 200 sheep were on the market. Best ones brought \$3.50 per head, and there was a good demand. Horse and mule market extremely dull. Dry weather has affected the market to some extent. J. J. Embury.

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish, per bu.—\$1.25.
Cabbage, 2c per lb.
Peas, 12 1/2c per gal.
Honey, 15c per lb.
Beans, 12 1/2c per gal.
Apples, per bu.—75c.
Blackberries, 10-15c per gal.
Strawberries per qt.—10-13c.
Eggs per dozen 12c.
Butter, per lb.—15-20c.
Bacon, per lb.—10-11c.
Ham, per lb.—13 1/4c.
Lard, per lb.—10c.
Chickens on foot, per lb., 8c.
Chickens, dressed, per lb., 12 1/2c.
Corn, 90c
Oats, 60c.
Wheat, 95c per bu.
Millet, 60c per bu.

Live Stock

Louisville, July 7, 1908.

Choice export steers	5 75	6 40
Choice butcher steers	5 25	5 90
Common butcher steers	4 00	4 50
Medium butcher steers	4 75	5 75
Common butcher steers	4 25	4 75
Choice butcher heifers	4 75	5 90
Medium butcher heifers	4 00	5 00
Common butcher heifers	3 25	4 00
Choice butcher cows	4 25	4 75
Medium butcher cows	3 50	4 75
Common butcher cows	2 75	3 70
Canners	1 25	2 25
Choice fat oxen	4 50	5 50
Medium oxen	3 00	4 00
Choice bulls	3 50	4 25
Medium bulls	2 75	3 70
Common bulls	2 00	2 50
Choice veal calves	5 50	6 00
Medium veal calves	3 50	5 00
Common calves	2 50	3 70
Good feeders	4 50	5 70
Medium feeders	4 00	4 50
Common feeders	3 50	4 00
Choice stock steers	4 00	4 50
Medium stock steers	3 50	4 00
Common stock steers	3 00	3 70
Choice stock heifers	3 25	3 75
Medium stock heifers	2 50	3 25
Common mixed stockers	2 50	3 50
Choice milch cows	35 00	45 00
Medium milch cows	25 00	30 00
Common milch cows	18 00	20 00

HOGS

Choice packers and butchers,		
200 to 250 lbs.	6 65	
Medium packers and butchers,		
160 to 200 lbs.	6 65	
Choice pigs, 90-120 lbs.	6 35	
Light pigs, 50-90 lbs.	5 70	
Light shippers, 120-160 lbs.	5 25	
Roughs, 150-500 lbs.	3 00	5 80

SHEEP

Choice fat sheep	3 25	3 75
Medium sheep	2 50	3 25
Common sheep	2 00	3 00
Bucks	1 50	3 00
Choice lambs	7 00	
Seconds	5 50	
Good butcher lambs	4 50	5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 50	4 50

MESS PORK—49 50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11-11 1/2c; heavy to medium 11-11 1/2c.

SHOULDERS—9 1/2c per lb.
BACON—Clear rib sides, 9 1/2c regular clear sides 8 1/2c, breakfast bacon 14 1/2c, sugar cured shoulders 9 1/2c, bacon extra 9 1/2c; bellies light 10c, heavy 10c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 8 1/2c; pure leaf in tierces 9c, in tubs 9 1/2c.

DRIED BEEF—12c.

EGGS—Case count, 15c per doz.

candled 14c.

BUTTER—16c per lb.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 18c to 20c, hens 8 1/2c, ducks, old 8c turkeys 8-10c, ducks, young 13c.

WHLAT—No. 2, 89c, No. 3, 88c.

CORN—No. 2 white, 81c, No. 3 mixed 79c.

OATS—New No. 3 white 55 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 54c.

RYE—No. 2 Northern 89c, No. 3 Northern 90c.

A tub or a barrel often drops down for want of a hoop. If everybody knew how easy it is to make a hoop from wire, perhaps a piece of waste telegraph wire often seen by the roadside,—the work would not wait. Simply bend the wire around the tub to measure it, remove it and twist it fast. Then drive it on like a hoop; drive it fast. It will not break, and being galvanized will last indefinitely.

THE HOME

My Fireless Cooker

By JENNIE LESTER HILL

The name of "Fireless" cooker is a little deceptive for there must be some fire to do the cooking. But though not strictly fireless, it is a great help on these hot days as well as a great saver of fuel.

The principle on which a fireless cooker does its work is the same as that on which an ice box keeps the ice from melting. The hot food is packed around with some material that will not allow the heat to escape and so cooks by a long, slow, steady heat.

My fireless cooker is simply an old trunk lined with several thicknesses of paper pasted on and packed tightly with excelsior. In this excelsior are nests, made for the cooking vessels, by placing the vessels in and packing the excelsior closely around them. The vessels can then be slipped in and out of these nests as needed.

Any box with a tight-fitting lid could be used instead of the trunk, and chopped hay or straw used instead of the excelsior. A cushion stuffed with excelsior is put over the top of the cooking vessel and the lid of the trunk shut down.

The cooking vessels must have tight-fitting lids. Tin or graniteware pails are good for this purpose, or a tin coffee can may be used if large enough.

Cereals, meats or anything requiring a slow, steady heat may be cooked in these cookers.

To cook cereals, boil on a stove for five or ten minutes in the vessel to be used in the cooker. Cover tightly while still boiling and place in the nest at once. Press excelsior around it and cover with cushion, then close lid. Leave over night, if for breakfast, or cook about four or five hours in the cooker.

To cook rice, boil in water for fifteen minutes, then add milk, let come to a boil and place in cooker for five hours. Green beans should boil for half hour then be placed in the cooker and kept about five hours. Place on stove uncovered for a few minutes before serving to boil down the water.

Potatoes should never be cooked in a fireless cooker as they must be cooked the whole time in actually boiling water.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

July 2. Mr. Halstead has been widely known for more than half a century as one of the leaders in American Journalism. Mr. Halstead was seventy-nine years old.

62 STORY BUILDING:—The Equitable Life Insurance Society plans a building to be erected in New York that is sixty-two stories high, or 209 feet higher than the Metropolitan tower. It will be 909 feet from curb to the top of the tower and will be the highest building in the world. The present Equitable building will be torn down and the new skyscraper put in its place. The cost of the new building will be \$10,000,000.

EIGHT KILLED:—The narrow gauge local, from Alamada Mole, California, for Oklahoma struck a Santa Cruz train at First and Webster streets Saturday. The smoker of the Santa Cruz train was completely de-

molished and all of the passengers were either killed or injured. So far eight are dead.

TAFT AT HOT SPRINGS, VA:—Judge Taft and his family have gone to Hot Springs, Va., to spend the summer. They left Washington last Friday afternoon and reached Hot Springs at midnight. A good natured crowd met him at the station and gave him a cordial reception.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS DEAD:—Rear Admiral Thomas dropped dead at Del Monte, California, Friday afternoon. He was in perfect health and five minutes after eating a hearty meal dropped dead.

Rear Admiral Thomas was second in command of the Atlantic battle ship fleet from Hampton Roads. He was in command of the fleet for five days at San Francisco, when he retired and was succeeded by Rear Admiral Sperry. The body is held in Del Monte waiting for the arrival of his son from San Francisco.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION:—The annual Convention

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 133

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge returned Monday from the Chautauqua at Lexington.

Mrs. Col. Martin of Conway, spent Monday with Mrs. Prof. Marsh.

President Frost received a letter from Prof. Dinmore while on board the steamer Marquette. He and Mrs. Dinmore are in a party of twenty and are well pleased with the boat and also the passengers.

A party of students from Richmond State Normal were in Berea, Saturday, July 4. They drove over the college grounds and made a visit to the Chapel tower.

TOWN TAXES DUE:—All tax payers in the town of Berea are hereby notified that taxes for the year 1908 are due and must be paid to me.

W. L. Harrison, Collector.
Miss Boone Sparkman, of Hamilton, Ohio, was the guest of the Misses Arle and Margaret Lowen on Jackson Street last week.

Mr. T. C. Viers of Scaffold Cane was with his daughter Mrs. Rose Dalton a few days last week.

Arrangements are being made for the annual picnic for the pupils of the Union church Sunday school. No doubt but that the committee will select a pleasant spot.

Quite a number of the young people in town attended the ice-cream supper at Wallacetown Saturday night.

Mrs. Ann Hudson of Dreyfus spent Sunday with Mrs. Frank Hays and family.

Mr. Frank Livengood was quite sick several days last week and was detained from work.

C. L. Ogg, Aden Ogg, Earl Hays, and others were off on a fishing trip Saturday.

Green Hill and Charley Preston were in Lexington Saturday.

Miss Theresa Johnson of Wildie is the pleasant guest of Mrs. Bert Codding. She expects to be here several days, then she leaves for Wyoming for the rest of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scribner spent several days visiting relatives and friends in Owsley County.

Misses Mary and Grace Adams were visitors in Richmond the latter part of the week.

Miss Grace Wagers, who has been visiting in Irvine returned home Monday.

Mrs. Joe Evans was called to Scaffold Cane Sunday by the serious illness of her little nephew.

Mrs. Della Bakersand baby were the guests of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes Saturday night. Quite a number of the town people spent Sunday at Mellory Springs.

Mr. Scott McGuire, who was called home to Beattyville a short time ago by the death of his father has returned to Berea and resumed his duties as druggist for S. E. Welch.

Mr. Hubert Nicely and sister, Miss Minnie were in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Bettie Lewis, who has been at Richmond for some time returned home Monday.

Mr. James Wallace of Jessamine County has been the guest of E. B. Wallace and family for some time.

Mrs. Oscar Gabbard and baby visited at the home of her sister Mrs. John Gabbard last week.

Mr. Sam Pennington, of Lexington, visited at the home of Mrs. King and daughters Misses Nina and Bertha last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison, son and daughter, Howard and Bess are visiting relatives at Big Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moore spent Saturday and Sunday with W. R. Gabbard and family.

Mr. G. M. Green spent a few days with his wife and children the latter part of the week.

Miss Margaret Livengood, who has been making an extended visit with her brother Frank and wife returned to Ohio Tuesday.

BEREA FAIR AUGUST 6-7-8 ALL COME

Miss Etta Gay, who has been visiting relatives and friends in California for several months returned home last Wednesday. She reports a very pleasant trip and likes the West very much.

GOOD FARM LAND WANTED.
Parties having about 100 acres of good farm land in Madison County or adjoining Bluegrass Counties for lease will do well to address
The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

Miss Edith Early left Saturday, July 4, for Wagsville, Estill County, where she will teach school this fall.

Mr. J. M. Early started on the road Friday as traveling salesman.

Miss Lillian Chrisman left Thursday for Combs, Ky., where she will teach this fall. The Citizen extends its best wishes to all public school teachers and earnestly hopes they will bend their efforts to the task of making Kentucky public schools what they should be.

Mr. John Pearl of London, was in Berea Saturday looking at the plant of The Berea News. Should he purchase it he would move it to London and start a newspaper there.

Mr. D. C. Pullins of Berea, has just received notice from the patent office that he had been allowed a patent on a baggage check. The check is an improvement over all others, the value of the patent is a steel spring which closes the hook and holds the pin in place so it is impossible to lose it. It will find a ready sale at depots, express offices, hotels, mills etc. This is the fourth patent that Mr. Pullins has received, the others being, a patent on a match safe, bee hive and wire stretchers.

Miss Bess Marsh left last Thursday for a visit to the West and is now in Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Miss Emma J. Haagen, formerly a teacher here and now connected with the Burning Springs school, was in town from Monday to Wednesday, when she left for Burning Springs. She was returning from a course at the Moody School in Chicago.

Mrs. Edwards has returned from a visit with relatives in Ohio. Prof. Edwards left Monday for a six weeks' visit among friends and relatives in Ohio.

A party of townspeople enjoyed a pleasant day at Slate Lick Springs the 4th. Many large clam baskets were in evidence as usual. The afternoon was devoted to different sports. A ball game, in which the ladies took part was most enjoyable and exciting. Incidentally Rev. Pasco chimed a beam more times than any man in the party, tho Mr. Brannaman was so satisfied that he could do it more times, that he would not try.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. Lewis called on Prof. Roark of Richmond, Thursday.

Prof. Disney left for Laurel County Monday to attend institute there. And Prof. Rumold left for Pike County to attend institute there.

Prof. Seale started Monday for Williamsburg, Babourville and Somerset to attend the institutes at these places. He will be gone three weeks.

E. M. Gentry, who is in charge of the colored schools of Paris, has completed a very successful year and receives the congratulations of Mayor O'Brien and the newspapers of the city upon the progress of the schools and the merit of the closing exercises.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

Mr. Ernest Powers a former student of Berea is in Brooklyn working for the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Mr. Powers is working under Mr. J. R. Rogers the inventor of a linotype machine.

Misses Lillie and Laura Burch who are students of Berea are on their way home from Cincinnati. They will spend a few days in Berea.

Dr. and Mrs. Cowley start Friday morning for Rochester, Minn., where he will study surgery under the Mayo Brothers.

Mrs. John Herget, the wife of the Rev. John Herget of Cincinnati is spending the summer at the Ladies Hall. She was joined Monday by the Rev. C. S. Mason, also of Cincinnati, and his wife and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hudson left Monday to join the college colony at Chautauqua for the rest of this month.

Will C. Gamble returned last Friday from his recent trip North. He was accompanied by his little daughter.

Norman Frost left Tuesday to visit old Berea students in Estill and Powell Counties.
J. K. Caldwell, '05, who is an interpreter in the American Embassy at Tokio, Japan, was married there recently to Miss Grace C. Thomson.

R. D. Jones a former student who is now attending Walden University at Nashville, Tenn., was in town Monday.

A letter from Whitley Mays, who is working for the American Sunday School Union in Clay County, says that he is having good success and a pleasant time.

BIRTHS

A nine and one half pound boy was born to Mrs. Ora Conn on Boone St., July 4. Mrs. Conn is only sixteen years old, the young mother and child are doing well.

Dr. G. E. Porter is very happy over the arrival of a fine eight pound girl at his home July 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Rigby are being congratulated on the safe arrival of an eight pound boy last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Combs on Center Street are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy at their home July 4th.

DRUNKEN MOB

The Fourth was celebrated after an uncivilized and drunken fashion Saturday afternoon at the depot. An unusual mob of drunken men gathered near the depot after the trains ran and two rows were soon going on. After a few little quarrels the gang was broken up by a fist fight between a white and a colored man. The white man was C. Ballard who abused Fred Ballard's boy, Fred took up for his boy and they had a fist fight. The blows soon brought the whole crowd to the scene, some of the worst drunk men with revolvers drawn. Deputy Marshals soon restored order and the men were summoned to appear before Justice Wilson Friday for trial. Whisky seems to be in easy reach and the men Saturday seemed inclined to do as they pleased. If such a congregation as that which assembled near the depot Saturday should become common, our town would cease to boast of peace and good order.

STORE ROBBED

Last Thursday night the grocery belonging to Combs Bros., on Main Street was entered and the cash drawer torn open and robbed. Evidently the thief was only after money as no goods were missing. The house was entered by a side door next to the brick block; the door was battered up and all the money in the drawer was taken, which was about \$20. An effort was made to get the blood hounds from Lexington but they were out and the thieves went unmolested. Mr. Combs believes they knew about the money, for he said it was the first time he had left any money in the drawer for six months. The merchants should be on the watch for the trick is liable to be played again.

New Bargain for You

EIGHT ROOM HOUSE

House with eight rooms, two hallways and porch. Large lot; extra large and good garden; small barn with good stock lot; good water; small supply good fruit trees; gravel side walk. Located on one of the most public streets of Berea, within five minutes walk of College. A very desirable location. A business opportunity. Price, if taken at once \$1,050. Sale good. Title perfect.

I REPRESENT THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Newark, N. J., which has paid policy holders \$250,000,000.00. Policies absolutely nonforfeitable after first year. The best is none too good for you, and I have the best. Call on or address,

G. D. HOLLIDAY,

THE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE MAN

Bank & Trust Building.

Berea, Kentucky.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear.

When you buy from us, you secure the best goods

Mrs. S. R. Baker

PHONE 123

RICHMOND STREET

BEREA KENTUCKY

AN EXPLANATION

Why The Citizen Raised Price or Dropped Premium.

Several people do not seem to have understood the cause which forced The Citizen to make a change in its dealings with its subscribers, and some have not understood the change. The situation is as follows:—

The Citizen has for years done all it can to make it easy for poor folks to take the paper, and has offered terms far better than any other paper we know of at the same time giving a better paper than any other. Recently even this good paper has been improved, and still further improvements are planned. These have met the approval of our subscribers, but they cost money. At the same time the expenses of printing a paper have increased, the cost of paper has nearly doubled, the cost of work has gone up and so on till it appeared that the paper could not go on as it had been doing. In fact it lost money for some time, but made no change because its managers hoped that the situation would improve. However, the situation got worse instead of better. Congress refused to aid the newspapers, and the time came when something had to be done.

Three things were possible; we might either get out a poorer paper or raise the price, or make a change in the giving of premiums and credit. Some papers are getting poorer instead of better, and are saving money that way. Papers that are as good as ever, are raising their price and cutting down credit. As our subscribers are of the most intelligent class we decided that they would not like to have the paper made poorer, and as it has always been our aim to work for the poor man, we decided not to raise the price. The only thing that was left was to make a difference about premiums.

The terms on which the paper will be sold from now on therefore, are as follows:—The price to all is \$1.00 a year, for new subscriptions or for renewals. No credit can be given for new subscribers beyond four months. No premiums will be given away, but, to continue the inducements which have helped so much, we shall be able to sell to subscribers only, all the old premiums at less than cost. For the knife we will charge 25 cents extra, for the needle package or Farmers Rapid Calculator, ten cents extra, for the Mountain People of Kentucky, a book, 50 cents extra, and for the life of Christ, \$1.00 extra.

Every one who has been taking the paper knows its worth and knows that it is better than any other paper printed for the price. We do not care to circulate the paper among people who do not want it, or who take it simply to get the premiums, and this change makes it possible for any one to get the paper alone if he cannot afford the premiums. The premiums are still offered as inducements to those who like to get a bargain, and they will find that they cannot get anywhere else so good a paper and such fine premiums for anything like the same price.

In spite of his name, the editor is a firm believer in sunshine. The kind that gets into people's hearts and gives the smile that will not come off.

The following poem is a good illustration of this creed of sunshine.

MY NEIGHBOR JIM.

Everything pleases my neighbor Jim,
When it rained he never complained
But said that wet weather suited him,
"There is never too much rain for me."

"This is something like," said he,
When Earth was dry as a powder mill.

He did not sigh because it was dry,
But said if he could have his will,
It would be his chief, supreme delight.

To live where the sun shone day and night.

When winter came with its snow and ice,

He did not scold because it was cold,

But said, "Now this is real nice,
If ever from home I'm forced to go,
I'll move up north with the Eskimo."

A cyclone whirled along its track,
It did him harm it broke his arm.

It stripped the coat from off his back,

"I would give another limb
To see such a blow again," said Jim.

And when at length his years were told,

His body bent and his strength all spent,

Jim was very weak and old.

"I long have wanted to know," he said,

"How it feels to die," and Jim was dead.

L. A. Davis, M. D.

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE.

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"THE ERA OF PERFECT LOVE"

Julia Ward Howe's Vision.

Boston, June 29.—Julia Ward Howe has had a remarkable vision of a new era for mankind. Telling of the vision, she said:

"One night recently I experienced a sudden awakening. I had a vision of a new era which is to dawn for mankind and in which men and women are battling equally, untied for the uplifting and emancipation of the race from evil.

"I saw men and women of every clime like bees to unwrap the evils of society and discover the whole web of vice and misery, and to apply the remedies and also to find the influences that should best counteract evil and its attending suffering.

"There seemed to be a new, a wondrous, ever-permeating light, the glory of which I cannot attempt to put in human words—the light of the new-born and sympathy blazing. The source of this light was human endeavor—immortal purpose of countless thousands of men and women, who were equally doing their part in the world.

"I saw the men and women, standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, a common, lofty and indomitable purpose, lighting every face with a glory not of this earth. All were advancing with one end in view, one foe to trample, one everlasting good to gain.

"And then I saw the victory. All of evil was gone from the earth. Misery was blotted out. Mankind was emancipated and ready to march forward in a new era of human understanding, all-encompassing sympathy and ever-present help. The era of perfect love, of peace, passing understanding."

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Kentucky State Fair—
LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 14-6 days.
Stanford, July 28-3 days.
Paris, Sept. 1-5 days.
Danville, August 5-3 days.
Liberty, Aug. 26-3 days.
Winchester, August 4-4 days.
Burkesville, August 11-4 days.
Lexington, August 10-5 days.
Lancaster, July 29-3 days.
Barbourville, Aug. 19-3 days.
Somerset, September 1-4 days.
Brodhead, Aug. 12-3 days.
Shelbyville, Aug. 12-4 days.
BEREA, August 6-7-8.
London, August 25-4 days.
Monticello, September 8-4 days.

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MEMBER OF

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Pres Castro defying the United States looks a good deal like a jackass defying the lightning.

Older people must learn to speak the baseball language if they wish to associate with their sons.

Naturally no Spanish experts have ventured to contribute anything to the criticism of the American navy.

The Oneida, N. Y., woman who concealed \$2,500 in a mattress could at times be said to be fairly rolling in money.

Kitchener is keeping his pitching arm in training among the Afridis. He'll have them called the Afridis shortly.

A Pennsylvania man who looked into a mirror was scared to death. He evidently hadn't had the lifelong practice of most men.

A copper half-cent minted in 1825, and very rare, has just been sold for \$61, the record price for a coin of that denomination and date.

The report that King Edward does not wear a night cap does not materially affect our civilization. Night caps are out of style anyhow.

This country is importing very few diamonds but it is getting ready to use all of those now on hand which are of the baseball variety.

One man has thrown up a \$250,000 a year job just because of ill-health. It looks a bit strange that a man making all that money finds time to get sick.

The little boy out west who tried the effect of a lighted match on a keg of powder would, no doubt, have become a boat-rocker anyhow, had he grown up.

A company has been organized to extract silver from sea water. It is not being capitalized by the same people who undertook to get gold from sea water.

A Brooklyn school-teacher has been frightened by a "Black Hand" letter. Ordinarily, you can't scare the city school-teacher with the black hand. She's used to it.

With two such languages why don't the Japanese and the Chinese make it a war of words? Chunks of speech thrown at each other certainly would inflict sufficient damage.

A St. Louis preacher says girls should not object when young men wish to hold their hands. Naturally this leads to the suspicion that some St. Louis girl has been objecting.

Charles M. Schwab has shocked London by wearing a top hat with a short coat, but we are assured that he has never appeared anywhere with tan shoes and a clawhammer.

Two thousand errors were found in the books of a California bank by the examiners. The bookkeepers in that institution must be in the habit of playing baseball during the summer.

When the New York school board decided that teachers should not lambaste the pupils it should also have made a regulation forbidding pupils to make faces at the teachers.

Naval critics tell us that a battleship is in a bad way when her armor belt is too low. Of course, not being human, she can't hike it up and anchor it with a safety pin.—Philadelphia Press.

That New York woman who stole \$20,000 worth of jewelry in order to maintain her social position gives one a rather poor impression of what it takes to maintain one's social position in New York.

Prosperity must be sitting around picking its teeth in Argentina these days. During the season Argentina wasn't doing a thing but raising wheat and how that the crop is being marketed it cannot but be cheerful.

Australia has many dogs and no rabies, no hydrophobia. If it were possible to discover how a century of absolute immunity has been brought about in that vast island continent, the world might learn a lesson worth knowing.

Athletes to Fore

Effect of Growing Interest in Sports

By ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN,
Professor of Logic, Brown University.



HERE is no doubt that our popular games as they are played have many defects. They are often tricky and unfair, sometimes coarse and brutal; they are altogether too feverish in their demand for victory; they are too frequently used by the gambler and the saloon-keeper as parts of the machinery of his business.

But on the whole they are doing well a work which is necessary. They are providing wholesome recreation for young men of physical vigor and for older men who need relaxation from the strain of daily labor. And further, there is no other set of activities which could at present take their place in promoting the results which we seek from our popular recreations. And further still we need more athletic sports, more men playing, more men interested, more general devotion on the part of our men to clean, generous, athletic competitions.

If anyone doubts the need of providing wholesome amusement for our men let him go through the streets of one of our manufacturing towns in which just now the mills are closed for two or three days a week. He will find standing about the street corners hundreds of idle men who have either no means of enjoyment available or no proper sense of what they may do with their time when they are free to do as they please. And the same is true of the idle rich as of the idle poor. As a people we have not yet developed a proper sense of sane, healthy, self-controlled enjoyment. In this respect, we are far behind the people of western Europe and it is time that we gave some attention to the situation.

But though it be admitted that athletic games are better than the attractions of the saloon, the public dance hall, the race track, the street corner, it may be said that we might much better find amusement in the concert hall, the lecture room, the picture gallery, the woods and fields than in athletic sports. To this, however, there are two answers. First, there is no reason why we cannot have both sets of interests and unite as our colleges are trying to do, athletic exercise with the general development of all the powers. And second, to a great majority of our men, the athletic interest offers a stronger appeal against the lower forms of amusement than can any of the interests just mentioned.

The development of athletic sports may involve temporary economic loss, but none the less it is desirable and necessary. For the physical and mental well-being of both players and communities the interest in such sports should be enlarged. It will not be easy to keep them free from excesses and perversions, but none the less we must take them and use them as best we may. As a people we have learned perhaps too well the lesson of work. One of the things

which we now need is to learn how to play.

Alex. Meiklejohn

To Smoke or Not to Smoke?

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.

Dr. John H. Griscom and others who have themselves been peculiarly susceptible to tobacco have declared that it depressed the digestive, circulating and muscular powers. But this is true only when it is indulged in to excess. We have the authority of John Fiske, M. A., LL. B., for saying that narcotics, moderately used, "instead of lowering nutrition will raise it; instead of paralyzing, they will invigorate." Taken in a stimulant dose, tobacco is not only not a producer, it is an averter, of paralysis. It is not only not a poison, but it is a healthful, reparatory stimulus. The effect of any narcotic depends upon the amount of the dose, a small dose having a directly opposite effect to that of a large dose. But individuals vary, some being narcotized by an amount that would stimulate others.

If one smokes it is important that he should avoid excess. The evils of cigarette smoking arise from the fact that cigarette tobacco is mild. Therefore nearly all cigarette smokers inhale and are consequently much more quickly narcotized than are those who are content to draw the smoke merely into their mouths. Cigar and pipe smokers generally do not inhale, as such smoke is exceedingly irritating and disagreeable to the lungs. Further, the writer has been informed by tobaccoists that cigarette tobacco is moistened with a preparation of opium, so that it will adhere and can be rolled. If this is true, it may explain also the adhesiveness of the cigarette fiend to his habit.

To-day leading physiologists agree that moderate smoking is harmless, if not positively beneficial. Certainly there are some persons who are peculiarly susceptible to tobacco, and these would better not use it at all. Others can take comparatively large quantities with little risk or narcosis. Dr. Parr would smoke 20 pipes in a single evening. The illustrious Hobbes sat always wrapped in dense clouds of smoke while writing and yet managed to attain the ripe age of 92. A list of the great men who have been smokers would be very long. Bismarck, Carlyle, Thackeray, Tennyson, Paley, Zola, Guizot and Cromwell were all great smokers and the brains of at least of none of them seem to have been injured by the practice.

Science has clearly demonstrated the following systematic effects of moderate smoking: 1. It acts on the sympathetic ganglia, increasing the flow of saliva, gastric, pancreatic and intestinal juices, thus aiding digestion. 2. It stimulates the medulla oblongata, aiding the circulation. 3. It stimulates the interstitial nerve-fibers, aiding the general assimilation of prepared material. 4. By increasing the nutrition of the brain and spinal cord, it alleviates abnormal wakefulness and tremor. So far from its being true that tobacco users are less healthy than other men, the reverse seems to be the case. This, however, may be due partly to the fact that men who cannot endure tobacco have naturally delicate constitutions and weak resisting power. Any healthy, vigorous man should be able to smoke moderately with impunity.



HALSTEAD IS GONE

LEADER IN AMERICAN JOURNALISM DIES AT CINCINNATI.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR MONTHS

Sketch of His Long Career as Editor, War Correspondent and Writer on National Political Topics.

Cincinnati.—Murat Halstead, one of the leaders in American journalism for over half a century and widely known as a vigorous editorial and magazine writer, died at his home in this city Thursday afternoon, in his seventy-ninth year.

At his bedside were his wife, his son Robert and one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Stem. Mr. Halstead had been failing in strength for several months and Wednesday suffered from cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. and Mrs. Halstead celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a little more than a year ago, at which time Mr. Halstead's health seemed frail and as time passed he grew weaker, so that the news of his death was not wholly unexpected.

He was a native of Butler county, O., and after a short service on a literary weekly, he in 1853 became connected with the Cincinnati Commercial, in which he secured a small interest a year later, becoming chief owner in 1865. Nearly 20 years later his paper was consolidated with the Gazette and he was editor-in-chief of the combined newspaper until years afterwards when another consolidation was effected, new owners securing control.

For a time he was editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union and during the last ten years he has figured largely as a magazine and special newspaper writer, besides issuing a number of books on current matters of historical interest. In the civil war Mr. Halstead personally reported many battles, being rated as a war correspondent of the first-class, and later in the Franco-German war and also in the Spanish-American war he added to his reputation in that line.

For 50 years he attended and reported all Republican national conventions and in 1860 he was the only newspaper man who reported all the varied political conventions of that year.

TEN YEARS FOR BARNETT.

Prominent Railroad Man Sentenced for Irregularities.

San Francisco.—Walter J. Barnett, formerly vice-president and general counsel for the Western Pacific railway and vice-president and general counsel for the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which failed in this city last November for about \$9,000,000, was Wednesday sentenced to the San Quentin penitentiary for ten years by Superior Judge Conley. Barnett was convicted of having hypothecated bonds and securities to the amount of \$205,000 belonging to the estate of Ellen M. Colton, of which he was special administrator. Barnett's counsel immediately took an appeal after sentence was passed. Barnett is well known in railroad and financial circles in New York.

ONE KILLED IN COLLISION.

Baggage Man Dies in Railway Wreck at Des Moines, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia.—One man was killed, three were seriously injured and a half-dozen were slightly hurt when a Great Western work train crashed into the Rock Island-Indianapolis local at the East Sixteenth street crossing Wednesday at 11:38 a. m.

The truck of a tender on the work train passed entirely into the smoking car of the Rock Island passenger train, penning seven passengers in the rear end of the car. The turning of the coach hurled three trunks onto the prostrate form of Baggage Man W. H. Urbahn, so injuring him that he died in the hospital.

Rhodius Brothers Arrested.

Chicago.—Birch F. Rhodius, Edward T. Rhodius and Thomas Rhodius were arrested last Monday afternoon charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. The three brothers organized and promoted the Central Life Securities company and numerous subsidiary corporations, through which they are alleged to have obtained \$3,000,000 in the last few years.

Nine Killed in Collision.

Knobnoster, Mo.—The fast California special train from St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific railroad collided with an equally fast St. Louis train from Kansas City two miles east of here at 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Nine persons were killed, all on the train from Kansas City, and at least 50 were injured.

Big Fire in a Lumber Yard.

Waubashene, Ont.—Fire in the lumber yard of A. G. Chew, at Tannersville, near here, Thursday destroyed 7,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 laths, 3,000 railway ties, 50,000 broom handles, 13 Grand Trunk cars and 11 tram cars.

Beheads Her Five Children.

Kherson.—A woman residing in a nearby village has been placed under arrest on the charge of having chopped the heads off five of her own children with an ax.



THE WHALE'S BANQUET.

Story of an Interesting Social Function of the Sea.

"How the billows are rolling to-night," said Mrs. Pickrel.

"The Stormy Petrel is taking his revenge for the slight given his family," replied Mrs. Pike.

"I wonder if this will interfere with the Whale's carnival?"

"I hope not, for we are all ready, and the disappointment would be great."

"But I heard Mr. Whale spouting for all he was worth this morning because the Sword Fishes had been invited."

"What objection should he have to the keen-witted Sword Fishes, when he himself invited the Codfish aristocracy?" indignantly replied Mrs. Pike.

"They claim the distinction of descending from the family King Fish, and the ancient Indian Saw Fish," said the demure little Miss Perch, who had been quietly listening to the squabble.

"The Devil Fish, more likely," retorted Miss Shell Fish.

"Count Oyster remarked the other evening," whispered Mrs. Bass to Mrs. Pickrel, "that Mrs. Blue Fish and her family were of the Gold Fish aristocracy."

"O, yes," rejoined Mrs. Mackerel, "and they only succeeded in securing an invitation to the Whale's reception by reason of their children attending school. You no doubt have heard of the great School of Whales?"

"O, yes; my children attended the Whale School," replied Mrs. Bass.

Mrs. Sturgeon rushed in, exclaiming: "The Sea Horses are ready!"

"What a primitive way to go to the great ball of the Whales," said Mrs. Stickleback. "The Walrus family is going by cable, but I suppose we should be pleased to get there any way."

When they arrived at the gorgeous submarine palace of the Zeophites, where the Whales were holding their wonderful reception, they beheld a scene that dazzled the eye.

The brilliant Chetoclers and Balestina, the beauties of the tropical zone, were receiving with the host, while King Crab and the Butterflies of the ocean held forth with the luminous Pholodes and the Shark. The Electric Eel and Phosphorescent Algar added to the brilliancy of the scene.

During the night of the festivities Count Oyster invited the host's daughter to take a stroll through Oyster Park. There he presented her with a beautiful pearl. Miss Whale was overjoyed; but the act caused a feeling of jealousy in the Fish family. They resented the attentions of the count, and the way he monopolized the belle of the evening.

The Annelides, Sea Snails and Star Fishes were sworn enemies of the Oyster family, and succeeded in drawing his fair companion away.

There ensued a battle never to be forgotten. Count Oyster met death bravely. The news of the tragedy spread rapidly through the banquet hall, and instantly the festivities ceased.

The Sea Fish and Sword Fish family attacked the host and hostess, who were trying to throw oil on the troubled waters.

King Crab, followed by the Pikes, Pickereles and Mackerels, made their escape, as did the celebrated Fish family. The only one left to witness the affair was Mrs. Stickleback.

She, with her hostess, stood talking to Miss Perch when the trouble started. Miss Perch slipped in with the Pikes, but poor little Mrs. Stickleback crawled into a crevice and remained there till a chance came to escape.

Mrs. Stickleback returned home satisfied with her means of conveyance, and vowed never more to leave the dwelling place of her ancestors among the seaweeds.

To-day the Stickleback family can be seen ruling over the sea grass and vegetation of the ocean. If you are near the shore at the close of day, listen attentively and you can hear a whizzing, and see the sea grasses moving.

It is the time when the elder Sticklebacks are relating the story of Mrs. Stickleback's remarkable escape from that famous Whale's banquet.—Cornelia Gaffney, in Boston Globe.

THESE ARE EASY TO DRAW.



Try Them and See for Yourself.

Speech is the small change of silence.

FOR YOUR OWN ROOM.

Girls Can Make Pretty Sash Curtains for the Windows.

With some firm straws and good strong white string we will make a sash curtain for the window of your own room, as the little girl is doing in the illustration. Loop about 36 strands on 12 large tacks driven in a straight line across the top edge of a board. Make the row of knots, and before forming the next row slide a piece of straw one inch long on each of the two strings which are to be knotted together; the ends of the string must be moistened and brought together in a point in order that they may more easily be threaded through the straw. The letter R in Fig. 2 shows the straw with the ends of the string run through it, and U gives a straw higher up on the strings. After each straw is put into place, knot the strings immediately underneath to



Fig. 1.—Making Her Own Sash Curtains.

prevent the straw from sliding out of position.

Fig. 2 shows how to manage the work. Let the bottom of the net end in a fringe. Take the loops off from the tacks, when the curtain is finished, and slide them on a straight, slender stick which you fasten to the

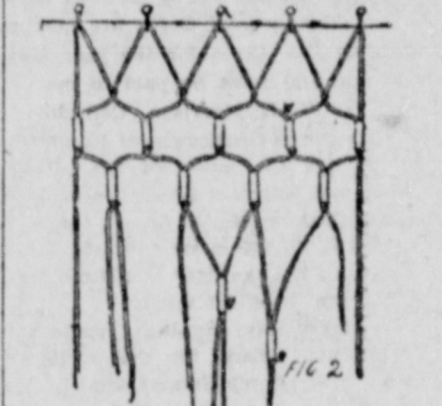


Fig. 2.—How the Work is Done

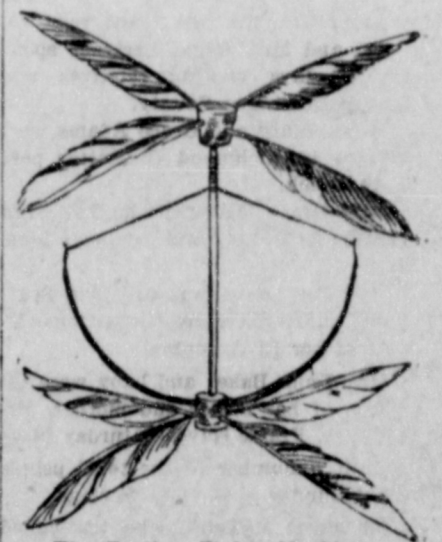
window by resting the ends of the stick through loops of tape tacked on the sides of the window frame at the right distance up from the ledge of the window.

If possible, let all the net work be made of pliable, soft material; it is easier to handle, and the results are much prettier.

A FLYING MACHINE.

You Can Have Lots of Fun If You Will Make This One.

A feather flying machine is a very simple thing to make; but it will only fly up, as there are no wings to support it when flying horizontally. The



The Feather Flying Machine.

motive power is furnished by a whalebone bow, which causes the aerial screws to revolve as it unbends.

For this model you will need eight feathers. They should be carefully selected of the same size and shape. The best are good stiff wing feathers. From them form two screws by sticking them in corks, as in the illustration; one must be arranged to revolve to the right, the other to the left, because the bowstring turns the upper in one direction, while the reaction tends to turn the lower one in the opposite way, and if both screws were right-handed or left-handed they would work against each other, and produce little or no effect.

The upper screw is fastened to the spindle, while the lower is attached to the bow. The spindle turns in a hole bored through the bow and into the cork; it moves freely because it simply rests in the hole, and is not fastened to the lower screw. The bowstring is tied to the spindle near the top.

When finished, hold the lower screw in one hand, and turn the upper with the other until the string is all wound on the spindle. Now let go the upper screw and toss it gently into the air, when it will fly until the bow straightens.

OHIO AERONAUTS ARE MAGNANIMOUS

PILOTS OF THE CINCINNATI GIVE
UP CHANCES TO WIN TO
HELP RIVALS.

MEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING

All Balloons in the Endurance Con-
test Alight and Have Harrowing
Experiences Crossing Lake Mich-
igan.

Chicago, July 6.—The "Chicago to
Ocean" balloon race ended Sunday
night when the last of the nine con-
testants came to earth at West Shef-
ford, Quebec, 800 miles from the start-
ing point.

This craft was the Fielding, owned
by F. J. Fielding, of San Antonio, Tex.
It covered approximately 100 miles
more than its nearest competitor and
is also believed to have captured the
prize for the balloon which remained
in the air the longest.

The contest was marked by several
thrilling escapes from drowning. The
Ville De Dieppe dropped into Lake
Michigan soon after the start, and for
an hour or more Col. A. L. Mueller and
George Schoeneck, its pilots, were
swept across the surface, finally ar-
riving with their craft to a height of
7,000 feet, from which they descended
to Benton Harbor, Mich.

A similar experience fell to the lot
of C. H. Perigo and J. D. Case, crew of
the Illinois. While endeavoring to af-
fect a landing near Lake Ontario their
balloon fell into the Bay of Quinte.

The aeronauts had donned life pre-
servers and managed to keep afloat
until a yacht put off from Glen Island
and rescued them.

The fate of their balloon is not
known here. Perigo's message to his
family stated that he and Case were
safe.

The third serious accident took place
near Clinton, Ontario. The balloon Col-
umbia could not be controlled by
Capt. M. Peterson and C. H. Leiter,
and they were dashed against trees
and dragged through barbed-wire
fences. Both were painfully injured.

The landing places of the balloons
were as follows:

Fielding, West Shefford, Quebec;
America, Carsonville, Mich.; King Ed-
ward, Port Huron, Mich.; Chicago, At-
wood, Ont.; United States, Pinkerton
Station, Ont.; Columbia, Clinton, Ont.;
Cincinnati, Covert, Mich.; Illinois,
Glen Island, Ont.; Ville De Dieppe,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

Col. A. E. Mueller and George
Schoeneck, the aeronauts who sailed
in the French balloon "Ville De
Dieppe," came to earth near South
Haven, Mich., during the night, having
been dragged for miles along the sur-
face of Lake Michigan.

The aeronauts of the Cincinnati saw
the disaster to the Ville De Dieppe
and landed in Covert, Mich., in order
to send a message to the life-saving
stations notifying them of the acci-
dent.

FLAMES, FANNED BY HIGH WIND,

Razed Over a Hundred Buildings in
Hayti's Capital.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, July 6.—A se-
rious fire broke out here Sunday af-
ternoon in the vicinity of the palace
and senate buildings. The flames were
spread quickly by a high wind and
soon reached alarming proportions.

More than 100 buildings were burned,
including the court house and the
prison. All the prisoners, among them
a number of women, were taken to
other quarters before the building took
fire.

Sparks ignited the arsenal, which
was also burned, together with stores
of powder and ammunition. The de-
struction of the arsenal was accom-
panied by many explosions. The fire-
men were aided by the populace in
fighting the flames, and a force from
the French cruiser Chasseloup-Laubet.
For a time panic prevailed, but later,
as the intensity of the fire diminished,
the people became more calm, though
heavy explosions in the arsenal con-
tinued.

Several hours after the fire started
the station of the cable company, near
the arsenal, was surrounded by flames
and it is probable that communication
by that means will be interrupted.

Three Drowned While Bathing.

Wildwood, N. J., July 6.—Three Phil-
adelphians, Miss Frances Maxwell,
aged 19; Miss Helen Golding, aged 21,
and Harry Martin, aged 23 years, were
drowned Sunday near Angelsea while
bathing, and before their absence was
discovered by life guards. The sudden
disappearances caused considerable
excitement among the hundreds of
bathers out at the time. The bodies
were recovered Sunday night by the
life guards.

Died From Electric Car Accident.

Joplin, Mo., July 6.—Rev. Simpson
Ely, a famous Christian church evan-
gelist, died Sunday night, 11 hours
after he was jolted off and thrown on
his head by an electric car from which
he was attempting to alight.

Negro Lynched.

Flora, Miss., July 6.—Hungry from
starvation after hiding in the low
lands for several days Alex. Hall, ne-
gro, wanted for an attack on Duke
Murphy, a planter, came forth Sunday
and was lynched by men and boys.

IT'S AN ILL HOT WIND THAT BLOWS NO GOOD.



BEATS HEARST IN RECOUNT

MCCLELLAN WINS MAYORALTY
CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

Long Drawn Out Litigation Is Ter-
minated—Jury's Verdict Or-
dered by Judge.

New York.—George B. McClellan
was declared to have been duly elected
mayor of New York over W. R. Hearst
in 1905 by Justice Lambert Tuesday,
and by the justice's orders the jury
returned a verdict to that effect. This
for the present at least terminates the



George B. McClellan.

long-drawn litigation instituted by Mr.
Hearst involving the enactment of a
law providing for a recount.

This left McClellan with a plurality
of nearly 3,000, and counsel for Atty-
Gen. W. S. Jackson, who brought quo
warranto proceedings against the mayor,
was unable to prove his contention
that the ballot boxes were stuffed.

Justice Lambert directed the jury
to find a verdict for Mayor McClellan,
upholding Mr. McClellan's election.

In his address to the jury Justice
Lambert said that no fraud had been
proved in the case, and if he should
permit the disfranchisement of citi-
zens on such slight evidence, this
country would last but a very short
time.

TALLEST OF SKY-SCRAPERS.

Equitable Life Will Erect a Sixty-Two
Story Structure.

New York.—Plans for a new sky-
scraper, which will overtop all New
York's lofty buildings and the flag-
pole of which will pierce the sky at
a greater height than the Eiffel Tower
in Paris, the highest structure in the
world, were filed Monday by archi-
tects for the Equitable Life Assurance
society with the building department.
The projected building for the
Equitable will be a 62-story structure,
909 feet from the curb to the tip of the
tower, upon which will be stepped a
flagpole 150 feet in length. The ball
on the flagpole will be 74 feet higher
than the 955-foot steel Eiffel Tower.

Francis G. Bailey Escapes.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras.—Francis
G. Bailey, the president of the Export
Shipping company of New Jersey, who,
together with his brother, Albert W.
Bailey, Charles H. H. Myers and Capt.
Albert Oxley was placed aboard the
Norwegian steamer Utstein Tuesday
in custody of Lieut. P. W. Beery of
the New York police department,
made his escape in a small boat from
the steamer Tuesday night. The boat
was found on the beach Wednesday
morning. A search is being made by
soldiers in the woods and swamps.

Record Year for Shipbuilding.

Washington.—The bureau of nav-
igation, treasury department, an-
nounced Wednesday that the fiscal
year ended Tuesday was the record
year of American shipbuilding and
that the center of the industry is on
the great lakes. During the year,
1,506 vessels of 588,627 gross tons
were built and numbered in the United
States of which 75 steel steamers of
304,379 gross tons were built on the
great lakes. The largest annual out-
put heretofore was in 1855 when 2,024
vessels of 583,450 tons were built.

DISASTER IN RUSSIAN MINE.

At Least 200 Men Killed by an Ex-
plosion of Gas.

Yusovo, European Russia.—A ter-
rible explosion of gas occurred in the
Rikovskiy mine Wednesday evening,
in which a large number of miners
were at work. One hundred and
fifty-seven bodies have been recovered,
all of which are badly burned,
but it is believed that the death toll
will reach at least 200.

Seventy-three of the men were re-
scued alive Thursday, but many of
them are in a serious condition. Ten
of the rescued died soon after being
taken out of the shaft. There is great
excitement here and troops have been
called into service to prevent disorders.

Altogether 550 men were working
in the great mine when the explosion
occurred. The first intimation of the
disaster received by those above
ground came in the form of what ap-
peared to be an earthquake.

The earth trembled violently for an
instant, the houses rocking as if they
were about to collapse.

In another instant flames shot out
of the mouth of the mine to a great
height. The outburst of fire was fol-
lowed by a low, seemingly muffled
roar, and then the citizens realized
there had been an explosion under-
ground. The rush for the mine at
once began.

The mouth of the mine was left al-
most intact after the explosion. Fans
were set going, and it was cleared of
smoke. Then rescue work was started.

THREE SUICIDES IN MILWAUKEE.

One Man Wills His Ashes to a Girl for
Toothpowder.

Milwaukee.—Three suicides in Mil-
waukee in one day is the record for
some time past. Two of the victims
left unusual requests. One, a crippled
bootblack, named Walter Barnes, left
a note addressed to a local physician
requesting that his body be dissected
in order to ascertain what was the
matter with his legs.

R. Schultz, whose body was found
hanging in the woods, left this re-
quest:
"I wish to be cremated and hereby
will my ashes to Miss Meta Guettner,
618 Twenty-second street, who can use
them for toothpowder."

Wilson on Western Tour.

Washington.—Secretary of Agricul-
ture Wilson left Thursday night for an
extended tour of the west in the inter-
est of the work which the department
is conducting in that section of the
country. The trip will be in the na-
ture of a vacation, as the secretary
has been pretty closely confined to
his desk for the past ten months.
He will stop en route at Traer, his
Iowa home, for a few days' rest
prior to visiting the various western
states. The secretary probably will
be gone for more than a month.

Mrs. Mae Wood Indicted.

New York.—Mae C. Wood, the
Omaha woman who sued United
States Senator Thomas C. Platt for di-
vorce, was indicted by a grand jury
Wednesday on charges of perjury and
forgery.

Miss Wood is charged with having
signed Senator Platt's name to a docu-
ment acknowledging her as his wife.
The perjury indictment is based on
Miss Wood's testimony in the divorce
action, when she testified that she
was married to the senator at the
Fifth avenue hotel in 1901.

Couple Not Guilty of Murder.

Champaign, Ill.—After two hours' de-
liberation, the jury returned a verdict
of not guilty in the case of Eleazer
Oneal and Mrs. Gertrude Pierson,
charged with the murder of Lome
Pierson, the woman's husband, near
Fooland, Ill., three months ago.

Ohio "Passports" Interdicted.

Columbus, O.—The federal authori-
ties at Washington have interposed
and stopped the issuance of the so-
called passports to travelers from the
office of the governor of Ohio.

WRIGHT ENTERS CABINET

SUCCEEDS WILLIAM H. TAFT AS
SECRETARY OF WAR.

Republican Presidential Candidate
Cleans Up Matters and Turns
Attention to Campaign.

Washington.—Tuesday was Wil-
liam Howard Taft's last day as se-
cretary of war. After many years of
service to his government as a justice
of United States courts, as governor
general of the Philippine islands, as
secretary of war and as the special
representative of the government on
several delicate and important diplo-
matic missions, he relinquished Tues-
day night the performance, for a time
at least, of duties as an official of the
United States.

The formal transfer of the war de-
partment from the administration of
Secretary Taft to that of Secretary
Luke E. Wright, his successor, did
not take place until Wednesday, but
the work of the department was
brought up to date by Mr. Taft before
he left his desk Tuesday evening and
Secretary Wright entered upon his



Luke E. Wright.

new duties with substantially a clean
slate. The last duty to be performed
by Secretary Taft was the formal pre-
sentation of his successor to Assistant
Secretary Oliver and to the bureau
and division chiefs of the war depart-
ment.

With his best wishes to Secretary
Wright for his successful adminis-
tration of the great department, the af-
fairs of which he has been chosen to
administer, Secretary Taft became
once more a private citizen. From
that moment until the fateful day of
the election next November he will de-
vote himself assiduously to his cam-
paign for the presidency of the United
States.

BRITISH FLEET MOBILIZES.

English Array in Maneuvers Compared
to That of Germany.

London.—The mobilization of all
British warships in home waters avail-
able for immediate service was com-
pleted Tuesday for the annual naval
maneuvers, and Admiral Lord Charles
Beresford finds himself in supreme
command of a total of not less than
301 ships, with an aggregate com-
plement of 68,000 officers and men.
With the exception of the coast
guards, all these men are on the active
list of the navy.

Local pride in the record size of this
fleet is pronounced, and the news-
papers, while they proclaim that the
array of such a force in the North sea
is in no manner connected with Ger-
many, do not fail incidentally to com-
pare this, the greatest fleet ever as-
sembled in the history of the world,
with the fleet of 62 vessels with which
Germany recently carried out her
North sea maneuvers.

J. F. JACOBSON FOR GOVERNOR.

Madison Man Nominated by the Min-
nesota Republicans.

St. Paul, Minn.—In a single session
lasting but three hours the Minnesota
Republican convention Wednesday
nominated Jacob F. Jacobson of Mad-
ison for governor and adopted a plat-
form endorsing the work of the Chi-
cago convention and pledging the
party in Minnesota to continue the
work of railway regulation.

Mr. Jacobson was nominated by ac-
clamation, after Attorney General Ed-
ward T. Young and Samuel P. Snider
of Minneapolis, opposing candidates,
had withdrawn and seconded the nom-
ination of the Madison man.

Beats All Airship Records.

Friedrichshafen.—Count Zeppelin
Wednesday outdistanced all world
records for steerable balloons. He re-
mained in the air for 12 hours, trav-
ersed the greater part of northern
Switzerland and visited Zurich, Win-
terthur and Lucerne, attaining an av-
erage speed throughout of 34 miles an
hour.

Gov. Cummins Not to Resign.

Des Moines, Ia.—Gov. Cummins
Thursday authorized the statement
that he will not resign from the office
of governor, and stated that there was
never any serious consideration of the
matter on his part.

Three Children Burn to Death.

Windsor, Col.—Three small chil-
dren of Mr. and Mrs. Adams Claus
were burned to death Thursday after-
noon in a fire which destroyed the
house occupied by the family. The pa-
rents were absent.

Kentucky Cleanings.

Most Important News Gathered From All Parts
of the State.

GOV. WILLSON'S STAFF

Meet and Organize—Were Entertained
By Col. Hendrick.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Willson's per-
sonal staff met here for the first time
and organized. They were entertained
at dinner by Col. Buford Hendrick.
During the dinner informal speeches
were made by the governor and mem-
bers of the staff.

The complete staff is as follows:
Adjutant general, P. P. Johnston; as-
sistant adjutant general, Lige Green;
judge advocate general, W. G. Dear-
ing, Louisville; Dr. Frank Boyd, Pa-
luch, surgeon; George A. Newman,
A. T. McDonald, Thomas H. Hays,
Louisville; J. W. McCulloch, Owens-
boro; Otto A. Breith, Newport; T. A.
Field, Ashland; O. H. Barrows, Owens-
boro; Clarence R. Mengel, Marion E.
Taylor, C. S. Millard, A. H. Egan, J.
L. Hackett, W. P. Semple, W. E. Kopp,
Louisville; Buford Hendrick, Frank-
fort; Milton H. Young, Lexington;
Frank Coles, Ashland.

DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Of Kentucky at Close of Fiscal Year
Troubles Officials.

Frankfort, Ky.—At the end of the
fiscal year there remains in the state
treasury only \$133,373.60 and \$150,000
of warrants outstanding.

Gov. Willson and Treasurer Ed Early
held a conference, and, while they
admitted the situation looked serious,
they took no steps to remedy the situ-
ation.

A table showing the amount in the
treasury each year for the last four
gives the shrinkage as follows: July
1, 1905, \$137,343.16; July 1, 1906, \$323,
049.63; July 1, 1907, \$292,242.98; July
1, 1908, \$133,373.60.

The expenses of the fiscal year end-
ing were not as great as they will be
this year, because of appropriations by
the last general assembly.

Now After the Police.

Lexington, Ky.—Following his ac-
tion in demanding the resignation of
the 42 firemen of this city and hold-
ing them for acceptance at any time
he sees fit, Mayor John Skain an-
nounced that he will subject every po-
liceman in the city, exclusive of of-
ficers, to strict examination and may
demand all resignations, as he said
this would naturally follow in case any
man deserved discharge at any time.

Cutting the Price of Beer.

Paducah, Ky.—Saloonkeepers are
profiting as the result of a fierce war
between brewery agents and the local
brewery, which started and was
caused by rebating. Case beer has
been cut from \$2.40 to \$1.60, barrels
from \$8 to \$5, and half barrels from
\$4 to \$2.50. Still lower prices are in
prospect.

Death of Mrs. Mary Leonard Tobin.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mrs. Mary Leonard
Tobin, widow of the late Lawrence To-
bin, and mother of former Mayor
Richard Tobin, of this city, died, after
a brief illness. She is survived by a
large family of children. Her hus-
band was one of the prominent demo-
cratic politicians of the state.

New Law in Force.

Louisville, Ky.—The new regula-
tions with respect to branding whis-
kies have gone into effect here, and all
of the distillers and members of the
trade are obeying to the letter the in-
junction of the law in regard to plac-
ing a card on each barrel detailing the
constituents of its contents.

Licking Mill Incorporated.

Covington, Ky.—Articles of incor-
poration of the Licking Rolling Mill
Co. were recorded in the county
clerk's office. The capital stock is
\$50,000. The plant is in Covington.
The company will manufacture iron
and steel and purchase and sell coal.

Chinn Sued.

Covington, Ky.—Phil Chinn, son of
Col. "Jack" Chinn, was made the de-
fendant in a suit in the Kenton circuit
court. W. C. Scott, publisher of a pa-
per, is the plaintiff, and claims Chinn
is indebted to him for \$210.16 for al-
leged advertising in the paper.

Troops Are Relieved.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adj. Gen. Johnston
has ordered the detachment of Com-
pany H, Second regiment, of Hartford,
under command of Capt. Dewesse, to
return home. They will be joined at
Benton by the troops sent to protect
Dr. Champion, who are also relieved.

Buy Clay Plant.

Fullerton, Ky.—Owing to bad health
H. G. Thomas has sold out his interest
in the Tygart Firebrick Co., at McCall,
this county, to Charles Taylor & Sons,
of Cincinnati. The stock consists of
several hundred acres of fine clay
lands.

Caught After Exciting Chase.

Lexington, Ky.—Wm. Crumbaugh, a
negro, under indictment for illegal vot-
ing, who has been among the missing
since last November, was arrested by
Deputy Sheriffs Rogers and Wilker-
son, after an exciting chase.

Fraud Alleged in Timber Deal.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—J. M. Burgess was
arrested here on a warrant sworn out
by F. T. Smith, charging him with ob-
taining money under false pretenses.
Smith alleges that in a timber deal
Burgess defrauded him out of \$1,500.

KENTUCKIAN KIDNAPED.

Friends of Missing Farmer Think He
Has Been Murdered.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Some of the sol-
diers who have been stationed in Trigg
county came here and left, it is be-
lieved, for Cobb, Caldwell county. A
permanent camp, it is believed, will
be established there. The latest de-
redations in Western Kentucky are re-
ported to have taken place in the ter-
ritory between Cerulean Springs and
Cobb. There is a persistent rumor
that a young farmer near the Caldwell
county line was taken out of his house
on the night of May 17 by night riders
and has not been heard from since.
One theory is that he was murdered,
as he had been previously threatened.
A barn in the same neighborhood was
destroyed by fire while the owner was
away. It is reported that the people
of Cobb are much opposed to having
soldiers stationed there, and that they
will refuse to sell the camp supplies.

HARRISON ELLIOTT,

An Aged Farmer, Is Found Hanging
in His Barn.

Covington, Ky.—Grief-stricken and
despondent over the recent death of
his wife, Harrison D. Elliott, aged 69,
a farmer of Morning View, Ky., 22
miles south of here, hanged himself in
his barn.

Mr. Elliott did not appear for break-
fast as usual. Several of his children
looked for him, thinking he was in the
field. Going to the barn, they found
him hanging by a halter to a rafter.
Neighbors cut the body down and sent
for a physician, who pronounced him
dead.

Mr. Elliott was about to dispose of
his small farm with a view of paying
the funeral expenses of his wife. Five
children survive him.

Coroner Tarvin viewed the remains
and found that Elliott had committed
suicide.

Pipe Line Survey.

Fullerton, Ky.—The Columbia Gas
& Electric Co., of Cincinnati, has
finished the survey for its pipe line from
the West Virginia fields to the Ohio
river, completing the longest survey
for this purpose in the whole world.
The line crosses the Big Sandy river
north of Louisa and strikes this county
at Cannonsburg, extending down
Tygart's creek.

Interurban Extension.

Lexington, Ky.—The directors of
the Central Kentucky Traction Co., at
a meeting, authorized the building of
an interurban line from Lexington to
Nicholasville, a distance of 12 miles.
The present interurban system ex-
tends to Paris, Georgetown, Versailles
and Frankfort. The new line will
hardly be completed before next
spring.

To Hold Primaries on December 1.

Henderson, Ky.—The democratic
committee of the Fifth judicial dis-
trict, composed of Henderson, Webster
and Union counties, fixed the district
primary election for Tuesday, Decem-
ber 1, 1908, for the purpose of no-
minating candidates for the offices of cir-
cuit judge and commonwealth attorney.

Less Liquor Tax Paid.

Frankfort, Ky.—The temperance
wave has caused a slight falling off in
collections in the internal revenue de-
partment of the first division of the
7th district for the fiscal year. A com-
parison of the collections follows:
For 1906-7, \$1,856,299; for 1907-8, \$1,
655,050; decrease, \$161,245.

Formed State Body.

Louisville, Ky.—A delegation of
becomers went to Eminence, where a
conference on better highways was
held. Former Lieut. Gov. Thorne
made the address of welcome, and
Gov. Willson was among the speakers.
The State Good Roads association was
formed.

Want An Immigration Agent.

Frankfort, Ky.—At a meeting of the
state board of agriculture, forestry and
immigration here a resolution was
adopted authorizing the commissioner,
M. C. Rankin, to employ an immigra-
tion agent for Kentucky, at a cost not
to exceed \$2,000 a year.

Bracken Gets Her Share.

Augusta, Ky.—Equity officials here
are in receipt of a check for \$49,000
in part payment for 1906 Equity to-
bacco shipped from this county. This
makes \$93,000 sent into this county
during the past two weeks in payment
for Equity tobacco.

Negro Officer Shot.

Louisville, Ky.—In a fight between
a posse and a negro county patrolman
Steve Lewis and John Teel, a negro
desperado, were wounded. The negro
is alleged to have broken into a store.
He was trailed by bloodhounds.

Set Off Volcano.

Paducah, Ky.—A miniature volcano
of sand and powder got active when
touched off by Lloyd Emery, 10-year
old son of W. C. Emery, and his eye-
brows and lashes were burned off. He
was the first Fourth victim.

Twice in Same Place.

Louisville, Ky.—State Fire Marshal
Neikirk is investigating the blaze
which destroyed the Richelleu hotel,
with \$12,550 loss. Two distinct fires
broke out in the building and incendia-
rism is suspected.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, July 4.—Sunday school at this place has gone down. We are in need of a superintendent.—Miss Lucy Hayes has returned from a visit in Whitley County and will begin her school July 6.—We had a good rain July 3d.—Farmers are laying by their corn.—Blackberries are ripening fast and the children are rushing to get thru with them and get ready for school.—Bill Simpson and family are moving from Berea to Big Hill.—Mrs. James Asbury is selling recipes for canning fruit without cooking it which will be a great help in canning fruit.—Mrs. Willie Settle and family spent Sunday with Phillip Hayes and family.—Next Saturday and Sunday are the regular days for preaching at Pilot Knob church.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, July 3.—People are all thru laying by corn.—H. C. McGeorge and Mrs. Minnie McGeorge visited W. B. Roberts Saturday and Sunday.—Daniel Bowman and wife of Berea, are visiting their old friends and relatives at this place.—Albert Bowman filled his regular appointment at Walnut Grove Sunday with a large attendance.—Robert Wood of Jackson County was in Island Creek Sunday.—Mr. Adams organized a Sunday School at Oak Grove with a large attendance. Everybody seems to appreciate Mr. Adams.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, July 3.—School will begin at Spivey the 13th with D. G. Wood of Jackson County, teacher.—Wm. Steward of Island City, has quit blacksmithing and is now clerking for Mrs. Julia Campbell.—W. N. Burch and wife went to Burning Springs Wednesday to have some dental work done.—Charley Sexton's little son, Jimmie, died Tuesday evening. His remains were laid to rest at the old burying ground at Nathan Hunter's. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Woodmen.—Blevins Hudson who has been ill for quite a while with rheumatism is out again.—J. H. Sandlin went to Manchester Wednesday on business.—Mrs. Ellen Burch and little son, Noah are visiting Mrs. Rhoda Edwards of Gray Hawk, this week.—Sam Saylor and wife paid his father a visit Saturday accompanied by W. N. Burch and family.—The public school will begin at this place the 20th.—G. W. Hunter is at work for the stove and lumber company located at Crestnut-burg.—Sunday School is moving nicely here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, July 5.—We have had lots of rain in this part of the neighborhood.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Born to the wife of Mr. Huston Rowlett, a fine boy, July 1.—Misses Myrtle and Bertha Rowlett visited Mrs. Samuel Croucher Sunday evening.—Nora Hammond gave the young folks a social Saturday. All reported a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Abney visited Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Owens Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Gadd visited Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Abney visited their daughter, Mrs. O. M. Payne Sunday.—Mrs. Sis Croucher who is low with consumption is no better.—Mr. Ben T. McQueen who had his leg amputated some time ago is not expected to live but a short time.—Harvey Miller of Berea visited Mace Miller of this place.

GOOCHLAND.

Goochland, July 4.—Rev. Dillard Parker preached to a large crowd at Pleasant Hill Sunday night.—John W. Phillips is again on the mail route from Goochland to Livingston.—John W. Cox will begin his school Monday.—John C. Phillips attended court at Mt. Vernon last week.—Wm. Jones was at Sand Gap Wednesday and Thursday on business.—Sheep buyers are all the go in this part.—Dr. Jones will preach at Sycamore Sunday.—John Abrams has been cutting James Cox's grass.—J. L. Jones and wife attended church at Pine Grove Sunday, conducted by Rev. Pasco of Berea.—Elmer Isaacs of Morris Valley, was in town Friday.—Drummer John Lear of Middlefork is a steady visitor in our town.—J. W. Phillips has accepted a position traveling for a grocery house in Cincinnati.—Richard Wild was visiting near Climax last week.—John W. Johnson has bought a mowing machine.—Hauling

in this part is almost a thing of the past.

ROBINET.

Robinet, July 4.—Ike Harrison has sold his property to John Mullins and Martin.—Milt Carpenter and Sid Martin were in Livingston Friday.—J. W. and Grann Carpenter of Dango, attended the Masonic lodge at Livingston last Saturday night.—Mrs. Donie Harrison is visiting home folks this week.—Lafayette Smith of Dango was found last Friday with two blocks of coal tied around his neck and was almost drowned when found by his grand-daughter.—Mary Carpenter who has been shot is getting along very well.

CLIMAX.

Climax, July 3.—Mrs. Peter Leger departed this life a few days ago. Her remains were laid to rest near the home in the Durham graveyard.—Death also visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mullins and took away their infant child. Their home is in Bell, Idaho. The corpse was brought to the home graveyard.

GAULEY.

Gauley, July 7.—Quite a crowd attended church at Redhill Sunday.—The Rev. C. C. Wilson is conducting a series of meetings at Redhill this week. Everybody seems interested.—Alvah and May Brummett of Corbin are spending this week with their uncle F. M. Ponder.—Miss Susan Metcalf is here from Livingston with relatives for a few days.—Elithu McDaniel of Clay County is visiting Jno. McDaniel for a while.—The Redhill school will begin Monday, July 13 with Dan Ponder as instructor.

WITHERS.

Withers, July 7.—Mrs. Carrie Copp, Mrs. Mary Luetzel and Miss Lillie Kunert of Louisville are visiting friends and relatives during the holidays.—Mr. Harvey Curry is very low.—Mr. W. H. Singleton and his sister Miss Hallie are visiting friends in Hamilton, O., this week.—The Odd Fellows of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 319 gave a supper to the members and their lady friends last Saturday night and all reported a nice time.—Miss Pearl Mullins has just returned from Louisville where she was operated on for appendicitis. She is getting along all right and will soon be well again.—Rev. Wilson the Evangelist is holding protracted meetings at Redhill this week. He seems to be a very able preacher, and everybody likes to hear him.—Mrs. W. S. Suttles has just returned from a visit to her mother of Cincinnati.—Miss Ida Mullins began her school Monday with a good attendance in spite of those who will have to finish their corn and pick berries.—Fred Mullins the junior member of the firm of E. Mullins and Son has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Jarvis Brown of Levelgreen. He bought a Fisher buggy while he was gone.—Miss Delama Stallworth has returned home from an extended visit with her grandparents and friends.—The Christian church has employed Rev. Jas. Lunsford to preach there the rest of the year.—Mrs. T. C. Minton is visiting her brother at Blanche, this week.—W. I. Dooley was in Mt. Vernon this week on business.—Mr. Arch Mullins and several of the other employees of the L. & N. R. R. Company who were laid off at the beginning of the panic have resumed their positions as trainmen and business seems to be flourishing.—We are having plenty of rain and everything is growing fine. The small potatoes are few in a hill this season as the big ones have crowded them out.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE.

McKee, July 6.—A good rain fell here last Friday afternoon. The first in almost a month.—Prof. Raine of Berea, passed thru here last week enroute to Owsley County.—Willie Lainhart who has been down with typhoid fever is able to sit up again.—D. G. Collier and wife visited at Berea last week.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Minter visited at Greenhall Saturday attending church at Cannons chapel Sunday.—H. F. Minter has a grist mill in operation at McKee.—Mr. Messler is making an addition to the cottage near the Academy.—Sunday School and preaching at the Academy every Sunday morning.—There seems to be an abundance of blackberries about here. They are beginning to ripen.—Old Uncle John Farmer celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday last Tuesday, June 30th. He is almost blind and lies in bed most of the time.

HURLEY.

Hurley July 3.—We have been having some fine showers and corn is growing rapidly.—Norma, the little infant of Wiley Hurley is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gabbard and others attended church at Bethel Saturday and Sunday.—Services will be held at this place Sunday at 3 p. m.—Mrs. Louisa and Letha Gabbard were the welcome guests of Mrs. L. J. Cole Friday.—Mrs. Pearl Gabbard is still reported very poorly.—Messrs. J. G. and W. R. Gabbard commenced carrying the mail Wednesday.—Miss Lula Gabbard visited at B. H. Coles' Sunday night.

PARROT.

Parrot, July 6.—James M. Cole of Middlefork was in our midst Friday.—Bert McDowell made a trip to East Bernstadt after goods Saturday.—J. H. Hundley, Enoch Sparkman and John Croft went to Altamont Saturday to load ties.—Edward Watham has gone to the railroad to work.—H. J. Gabbard was in town Saturday.—We had good rain here Friday.—Wm. McCollum, Green McCollum and Jake Morris were in our midst this week.—The farmers here are all busy mowing grass.—Born to the wife of Elijah Gabbard a fine boy.—William Hundley is on Moores Creek this week.—Wm. Cunagin made a business trip to the lower end of this county this week.—Wm. and Isaac Morris were here Sunday.—Fred Cornelius was here from Iona, Laurel County this week.—R. O. Cornelius will teach our school again this year.—Laura Isaacs passed through here Sunday to the Old Bend school house to begin her first school.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, July 5.—We are very thankful for the few nice showers we are having of late, for this vicinity has had the draught for some time and gardens and many other things were becoming much damaged for lack of rain.—Most all the farmers are thru laying by corn and are ready for something else.—Many attended the meeting held at this place Sunday. Services were conducted by Revs. G. V. Clemmons and Richard Platearth.—Meeting closed with one addition to the church, in the person of Jas. B. Isaacs of Clover Bottom.—James Durham and Robert Cline have at last completed their big job of partnership fencing.

MIDDLEFORK.

Middlefork, July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Lakes of Evergreen visited friends and relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Services were held at this place by Rev. James Baker Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Laura Isaacs will begin her school at Old Bend July 8th.—Dals Wilson traded Frank Cole a heifer to a cow and calf and gave \$10 to boot.—Mr. George Langlin brought his singing class from Parrot over to this place Sunday and did some nice singing.—Mr. J. W. Angel made a business trip to Racoon Monday.—Mr. Ove Tussey is no better.—Mr. Cleveland Holt of Dango has been visiting friends and relatives at this place for a few days.—Mrs. Sarah Pruitt is slowly improving.—Mr. Bill Lear has gone into the stove hauling business.—Mr. and Mrs. Pamp Carpenter who have been visiting at this place for two weeks returned home Monday.—Lige Angel was at Letter Box Friday on business.—Miss Mattie Summers and several others of Panther Branch attended church at this place Sunday.—Old Aunt Lavina Faubus is improving.

ANNVILLE.

Annnville, July 6.—Messrs. Pleas and William Isaacs were in Berea Thursday and Friday of last week on business.—Several from McKee attended the Masonic Lodge here last Saturday.—Miss Polly Castel visited her sister, Mrs. Robert Davis at Moores last week.—Mrs. Davis is in very poor health.—Mr. J. R. Hays was a pleasant caller at the home of J. Medlock Saturday evening.—Dr. A. T. Neal and wife spent yesterday at the home of Mr. Sam Davidson near Welchburg.—Mr. Andrew Isaacs of Berea came up last week and spent a few days with home folks.—Miss Naoma Akeman visited Miss Georgia Akeman Saturday night.—Miss Mattie Medlock and Mrs. Mollie Webb spent the evening last Tuesday with Mrs. Lizzie Ison who continues very poorly.—Mr. A. R. Johnson went to Perry County last week on a visit to relatives and friends.—Mr. Leonard Medlock went to Horse Lick last Tuesday where he will begin to teach July 13.—All the boys around are having good success in getting schools.—We had a good shower last Friday which was badly needed in this part.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, July 3.—The Hickory Flat school will begin Monday, July 13th. Geo. M. Moore will be teacher.—R. M. Flaney and Silas Flaney went to Beattyville yesterday to be at the burial of Arch McGuire.—The singing school at Canons Chapel is getting along nicely with Prof. J. A. Hunter as teacher.—We are having some very dry weather and corn is looking bad. The oat crop is almost

a total failure, caused by red rust.—Preaching every Thursday night at Canons Chapel by Rev. Harvey Johnson.—We hear of some cases of hog cholera. Owners of hogs will do well to feed their hogs a few spoonfuls of International Stock Food every day, as it will help the cholera out of your herd.—Wm. Hartsock had many indictments made against him for selling whiskey at the session of the Owsley County court. We learn that he has left the county.—M. L. Clark & Sons exhibited their big wagon show at the Jackson County Bargain Store June 18 with about two thousand people present.—It is reported that Rev. Moores is to be in this district soon to try to build up a good school. Everyone should lend a helping hand in this good work.—Albert Hoskins has just returned from a visit to London and informs us that he will move there soon.—Hannie Gibson is now manager of Wm. Flaney's steam mill and is grinding every Tuesday and Friday.

ETHEL.

Ethel, July 2.—The farmers are all about thru laying by corn in this part.—Mrs. Susan Smith is visiting her sick sister in Laurel County a few days this week.—Mrs. Dora Messer visited Mrs. Jas. Smith Sunday.—Mr. Ira Wells and wife were immersed and several others sprinkled at meeting here the third Sunday in June. We had a good meeting with large attendance.—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Marcum visited Mr. and Mrs. U. S. G. Rice Sunday.—Misses Julia and Lizzie Ferguson were the welcome guests of Mary and Heary Rice Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bingham visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Bingham, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Mauldin visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dalley Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. P. J. Metcalf and daughter Amanda, visited her daughter, Mrs. Salie Rice Sunday.—Mr. James Bowman of this place was kicked by a mule Sat-

urday but we hope he will soon recover.—John Q. Rice who has been on the sick list is improving.—Mr. Henry Sandlin lost a fine saddle mare one day last week and left a young colt two months old.—Corn crops are looking well.—Miss Leova Rice was the guest of her grand-mother, Mrs. R. J. Metcalf Saturday night.—Born to the wife of Mr. Nult King a fine boy.—The candidates of Jackson County are numberless as the sands of the sea.—Little Ella Rice visited her Aunt Angeline and Alice Messer last Tuesday.—Mr. Wm. Carter made a business trip to Welchburg one day last week.—Mary and Henry Rice were the guests of Misses Julia and Lizzie Ferguson Saturday night and all attended singing at Mt. Olive Sunday.

IDEAS

Sin is like a hole in a stocking; the more you wear it the larger it becomes.

Take time to grind your jackknife; many farmers carry awfully dull knives in their pockets.

Many workers are not satisfied on the road to success. They grumble because it is not a pike.

Many a farmer has lifted on the mortgage until his back hurts—and then was obliged to keep on lifting just the same.

Make that boy a working partner. That is, give him some interest, however small, in the rewards of intelligent husbandry.

Pay as you go. More than one ship has been sunk by the nibbling of a rat. Let no store-bill rats nibble at the bottom of your home craft.

Have all arrangements handy for doing chores. After one does a long, hard day's work, one likes to get the chores done as quickly as possible.

If the cellar needs ventilation and it surely does, open the doors and

windows at night, not in the daytime; have screens to keep out cats, rats and other intruders.

Stir the earth. Remember that as agitation is the death of all political wrongs, so it is the death of weeds. Man never devised a more useful implement than the hoe in its various forms.

Your greatest aid in the harvest is your faithful team. See to it that your horses are not pestered by flies and that they are properly fed and watered. They have well earned humane treatment.

I know a piece of land that has been made to produce more than three times as much hay as it did a few years ago, just by top-dressing the land every year after haying. Try a little bit that way and see if it does not work well with you.—E. L. V.

When the day is particularly hot and trying, and things seem to go at cross purposes, think of something pleasant. Just draw a mental picture of the after-harvest outing that you and your good wife and your boys and girls are going to have. Remember that love sweetens labor.

A small hole under a stone or in a bank can sometimes turn out a good sized crowd of yellow jackets in a mighty short time. A quick retreat is in order.

Good Home in Berea For Sale

A five room cottage, two porches, large well shaped lot, with good improvements, located on Chestnut St. Quarters for cow, horse, 100 chickens. Must be seen to be appreciated. A bargain if taken at once. For particulars see M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:—

- No. 1.—That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, THE CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator.** A thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 85 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.85 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
- No. 4.—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Haney a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with THE Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.
- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol.
Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidel.
Estill County—Talitha Logsdon, Happytop; James B. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annnville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tinscher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Benge, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Temple.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dryfus.
Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travelers Rest; Deposit Bank, Booneville.
Rockcastle County—Citizens Bank, Brodhead; Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green; J. W.

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